FAMILY
HISTORY
CULBERTSON
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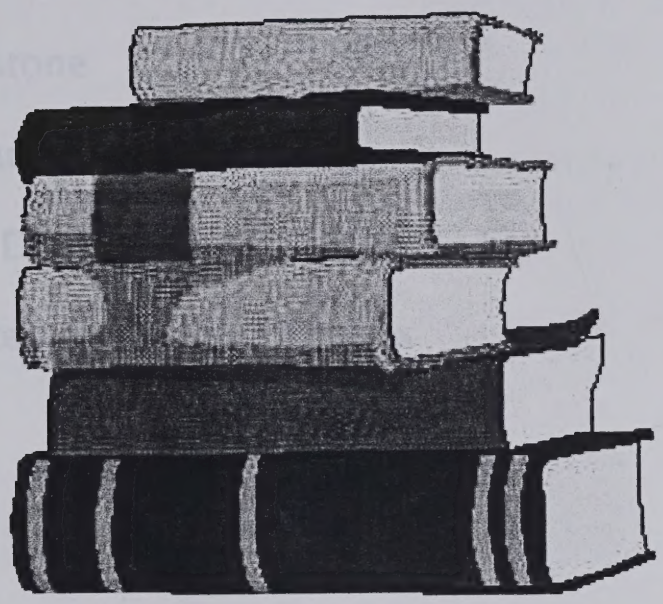
William Culbertson's Civil War Diary



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Williams Co., Ohio and DeKalb Co., Indiana information

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Introduction

Thank you to Theron and Joy Hanes for the loan of the diary. Theron is the uncle of Jim Wells (husband to Roselyn Wells and father of Amanda Wells and Jaime Hanni-Wells.) Theron received the diary from his parents, Susanne Wilmetta Copeland and Harry Altenburg Hanes. Susanne was the daughter of William King Copeland and Mary McCafferty Culbertson Copeland. After passing the diary to other people, William Culbertson had asked Mary, his future wife to save it.

Thank you to Amanda Wells, my daughter, for the many hours logged helping transcribe the diary and also for helping put the diary on the internet on our own webpages. You can see this at http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~wellspages/Index.html

Thanks to Jim for the support needed for putting together all these books and usually he was the one running to Staples so they could make the copies for us. Thanks to Amanda Wells and Jaime and Mike Hanni-Wells for their interest in their family history.

Also a big thank you to Richard Cooley for being there when I had questions about the 38th infantry. He is related through the McCafferty line. He also said he thinks William Culbertson is buried elsewhere.

The diary is in three copies. First is a picture of the actual diary, then a translation of his actual writing by us, and then the third copy (*in italics*) is what we think he meant to say in more modern language so it was easier to understand. You might want to take a good look at the original copy, in case we messed up translating. We were not real familiar with military terms or places at the time of the "translation."

Roselyn Wells
1029 Angela Avenue
Auburn, IN 46706
January 2001

Introduction

Thank you to Theron and Joy Hines for the loan of the diary. Theron is the uncle of Jim Wells (husband to Rosalyn Wells and father of Amanda Wells and Jaime Hines-Wells). Through marriage the diary from his parents, Susanne Wilkinson Cooper and Henry Albertson Hines, Susanne was the daughter of William King Copeland and Mary McCallum Cooper of Copeland. After passing the diary to other family, William Cooperson has asked them, his future wife to save it.

Thank you to Amanda Wells, my daughter, for the many hours spent helping transcribe the diary and also for putting out the diary on the internet on our own website. You can see this at http://www.geneology.rootsweb.com/~wellsjoy/index.html

Thanks to Jim for the support needed for putting together all these books and finally to Jaime the one meeting to Stanford so they could make the copies for us. Thanks to Amanda Wells and Jaime and Nake Hines-Wells for their interest in their family history.

Also a big thank you to Richard Cooley for being there when I had questions about the 20's history. He is related through the McCullery line. He also said he thinks William Cooperson is buried elsewhere.

The diary is in three copies. First is a photo of the actual diary, then a transcription of his actual writing by us, and then the third copy, so nothing is what we think he meant is sent in more modern language, as it was easier to understand. You may want to take a good look at the original copy, in case we missed up transcribing. We were not real familiar with writing styles or names of the time (Ollie "Hensel-man").

Rosalyn Wells
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January 2001

William Culbertson

William Culbertson joined the 38th regiment, Company H in Ohio September 4, 1861. In an entry in his diary, it says that he was sworn into service Sept. 9, 1861. In the Sept. 5, 1861 "*Williams County Leader*" it says "The Pulaski Company passed through town this morning. They halted thirty minutes. Captain Fisher made a farewell speech to the soldiers. They occupied 22 wagons, 2 of them four-horse teams. Some twenty of the men are from Pioneer. A public dinner was given to this Company at Pulaski yesterday, which was a splendid affair. We happened to be present and speak knowingly. In the afternoon the Company elected their officers. The following is the result: Captain, Wm. Stough; 1st Lieut. A. Newman; 2d Lieut, Peter V. Fulton. We congratulate the members upon their excellent selection of officers. The Company numbers some 120 men, and good ones, too. They go into camp at Defiance today. Long live the Pulaski boys!"

According to the obituary of Mary McCafferty Copeland. "After, she reached womanhood she was united in marriage to William Culbertson, who was about to enlist in the Civil War, and three months after their marriage he was killed in action." The marriage records shows they were married a little longer. According to the marriage records of Williams Co., OH it says they were married Jan. 17, 1864. He was killed in Jonesboro, Georgia (Sept. 1, 1864.) On his memorial gravetone, it says he was killed in Jonesboro, Tennesee. This is not correct either. His marker is beside Mary's parents (Benjamin and Jane DeVinney McCafferty) in the Shiffler Cemetery, Williams Co., OH, not far from where he had his "going away" dinner at Pulaski. Mary had his diary that he bought in November of 1861. Obviously, he kept notes or entries in another book and then transferred them when he bought his "new" book in November. He then used this particular diary until January 1862. Also note that his enlistment would have been up shortly after he got killed. It mentioned in the local paper that the boys that joined up in that time period were coming home. It was the same paper that listed his death.

William Culbertson's family

His parents were John Culbertson and Anna Miley. John was born in Ireland and Anna was born in Pennsylvania. They moved to Richland, OH about 1834 where William was born.

His siblings included Eliza, Sarah, Henry, John, David, Aaron, Mariah, Samuel, Levi, and Anna.

A Levi Culbertson, 19, enlisted about the time William would have been home to marry Mary McCafferty. Is this a brother that enlisted in the same regiment as his brother, only to see him die months later. The age is right.

William Culbertson's Gravestone

OBITUARIES

It was interesting that William Culbertson's death was noted in the obituary of William Copeland,
Mary's 2nd husband.

Obituary of Mary McCafferty Culbertson Copeland

In the Aug. 17, 1922 Waterloo Press, her obituary has "MRS MARY COPELAND DIES Ill for Over a Week Funeral Held Yesterday Afternoon Mrs. Mary Copeland, who lived in the east part of town along the state highway, died at her home Monday evening at about six o'clock after an illness of ten days. During her last illness it soon developed that she could not survive long with the complications that had set in owing to her advanced age. Mrs. Copeland was a woman of many excellent qualities and was loved as a neighbor. The funeral was held from the late home yesterday afternoon at one o'clock and the remains were taken to Butler for interment, Rev. D. A. J. Brown, of the M. E. church officiated at the services. Mary McCafferty was born in Papertown, Pa., July 8, 1839, and died at Waterloo, Ind., Aug. 4, 1922 aged 88 years, 1 month, and 6 days. ***After, she reached womanhood she was united in marriage to William Culbertson, who was about to enlist in the Civil War, and three months after their marriage he was killed in action.*** At the close of the war, on Feb. 8, 1866 she was again married to William B. Copeland, who also had served in the Union army. To this union was born four sons and three daughters, as follows: George B. Copeland of Montpelier, O., Harry E. Copeland, of Denver, Col, Howard Copeland, of Little Rock Arkansas, James O. Copeland, of Butler, Maggie Copeland who died in infancy, Wilmetta, wife of Harry Haines of Waterloo and Jennie Copeland, who lived with her mother at the time of her death. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Copeland lived on a farm near Butler, and prior to that time lived at Bryan, Ohio. About twenty two years ago they moved to Waterloo. Mr. Copeland passed away in September 1911. After moving to Waterloo, the deceased became a member of the Waterloo Presbyterian church, and was faithful to the church as long as the church organization was continued. She was a kind mother and a good neighbor, and was loved by all who knew her."

Obituary of William King Copeland

Obituary in Thursday, September 21, 1911 Waterloo Press, "WILLIAM COPELAND DIES FROM INJURIES SUSTAINED IN ACCIDENT HONORED SOLDIER - CITIZEN SPENT A LIFE OF USEFULNESS AND DIES TRIUMPHANTLY IN PAIN William K. Copeland was born March 30, 1839, to Patterson and Susannah Copeland in Columbiana county, Ohio, and was very suddenly called from this life through a painful accident at Waterloo, Ind., Sept 15, at eight o'clock in the morning, aged 72 years, 5 months, and 15 days. He spent his boyhood days at the country home of his parents with the routine duties that usually fell to a lad in those early western farming days. But with the word that Mayor Anderson had been compelled to surrender Fort Sumter flashed across the country followed by the appeal of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers, Comrade Copeland, with 300,000 other boys, answered the call and went forth singing, "We are coming Father Abraham 500,000 strong." His ninety day enlistment extended from April 27, 1861 to Aug. 13, of the same year being a member of Company C., 14th Vol. Inf. Returning home he remained there until stirred by the needs of his country his patriotic spirit pledged itself to a three years service to his flag. This time he enlisted as a private in Co., C., 100th Reg't. O.V.I. 2st Brigade 3d Division, 23d Corps. Army of the Ohio. This enlistment began August 7, 1862 and he was mustered out with his regiment at the close of the war, June 20, 1865, and making a total of over three years service devoted to the defense of his country and of his flag. With his regiment Comrade

Copeland was engaged in the following battles; Limestone Station, Tenn.; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.; Resacca, Ga.; Dallas, Ga.; Kenesaw Mt., Ga; Utoy Creek, Ga.; Siege of Atlanta, Ga.; Columbia, Tenn.; Franklin, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Town Creek, N.C.; and Wilmington, N.C. It will be seen by this last that this soldier boy who has just so recently been mustered out of life's battles was one of those thousands of silent heroes without which that grand old fighter, George H. Thomas, could not have won the battles that history now so greatly honors him with. Returning home he took up the peaceable avocations of life and has lived a life that has proved to the world, as many other boys in blue have done, that our most loyal citizens are to be found among the men who wore the blue and are now recognized by the button of bronze. On Feb. 18, 1866, our brother Copeland was married to Mary McCafferty Culbertson who was the widow of a soldier who lost his life in one of the battle of the Civil War. Their marriage took place in Bryan, O., and here their family of seven children were born. After continuing their residence for some twenty years they removed to a farm near Butler, Ind. After several years on the farm Brother Copeland found his age and health were against his strenuous work so he removed to Waterloo about 11 years ago, where he (was) known as a good representative citizen. Of his family one daughter died in infancy. The other six who remain are George B., of Montpelier, Ohio; Harry E., Denver, Colo.; Howard of California; James O. of Butler, Ind.; Mrs. Wilmetta Hanes, of Pawnee Rock, Kan..; and Jennie of Waterloo. Brother Copeland came of a family of twelve children, one of those large families that formerly graced our stalwart settler's homes. The following brothers and sisters tarry behind awaiting the reunion beyond the veil of time, James of Montpelier, O.; Mrs. Mary Bowman, Medina, Ohio; Mrs. Huber Norris, J. W., G. F. and Mrs. Jennie Ramsey, all of Milport, O.; Mrs. Susan Brandon, of Hillsdale, Mich.; and Mrs. Maggie Chain.; of Kensington, O. Shortly after his marriage, with his companion, he joined the Reformed church and removing to a place where there was no church of his denomination they together united with the Presbyterian church. After moving to Waterloo he was detained at home a great part of the time on the account of an affliction in the home and had thus never removed his membership to this city. He was held in high esteem by his comrades in arms and by his wide acquaintance of friends. His wife told the writer that he was a most kind hearted and thoughtful husband and our wives are most capable of knowing us as we are. He always espoused his belief in God and to him we commend this brother, this husband, this father, this comrade, this neighbor, this friend, trusting we shall someday meet him in God's own city above. Comrade Copeland was admitted to membership in Post 52, G.A.R. by transfer from the Butler Post, soon after he took up his residence in Waterloo and remained a loyal member until his death. The funeral, conducted by Rev. G. H. Hubbartt, of the M. E. church, under the auspices of Post 52, was held in the Presbyterian church in Waterloo at 10 o'clock a.m. Monday, Sept. 18. About 25 of his comrades marched to the late residence and escorted the cortege to the church. Six members of the post, F. C. Waterman, F. H. Baidler, A. W. Wherley, Phil Plum, J. P. McCague, and John Lightner were detailed as pall bearers. Four comrades, C. R. Reed, F. N. Beidler, Robt. Patterson and F. W. Willis rendered two appropriate selections with Mr. Dilts presiding at the organ. Rev. Hubbartt selected Ecclesiastes, 8th chapter and 8th verse as the foundation of a brief discourse in which the victories of the soldier's life was emphasized and the real victory over death is revealed in the Christian faith. There was quite a large attendance at the funeral and nearly a score of comrades accompanied the funeral procession to the cemetery one mile east of Butler. About 20 comrades of the Butler Post, G.A.R., met the procession in Butler and served as an escort to the grave where the ritual service of the G.A.R. was completed. The fidelity of the comrades, both in Waterloo and Butler, testified of their loyalty and esteem in which the departed comrade was held in the order."

More information about Camp Dennison

Throughout the years of the war, about 50,000 volunteers from around the state of Ohio came there to organize and drill. There were 57 regiments of Ohio infantry, 9 regiments of cavalry and 19 batteries of artilery spent time there at the camp. Also, the camp had one of the largest and best run hospitals in the Union army stystem. It had 2300 beds. For a little while, Confederate prisoners were held at the camp and 116 died and were buried there. Some of these were reinterred at Camp Chase in Columbus, Ohio or returned to their home states.

There is a Camp Dennison Ohio Civil War Museum housed in a stone-building that was used as a guard house during the war. It was built in 1804 by Christian Waldschmidt.

Camp Dennison, Ohio is located on SR126 near the juncture of Interstate 275 and Ohio State Fourte 28, between the towns of Milford and Indian Hill. It is close to Cincinnati. This historic camp was established in the spring of 1861. On April 15, 1861, President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers for a 3 month service to put down the rebellion. At this time William Dennison, the Ohio Governor at the time, urged Ohioans to send their young men and provide the largest number of recruits from all the Northern states. Ohio responded with 13,000 troops. Camp Dennison was named after him. The Major-General of the Ohio volunteers was George McClellan, living at Cincinnati. He understood the importance of defending the city against invasion, as well as the need to bring inexperienced volunteers together for formal training. He established a large scale training facility of 500 plus acres of ground and it was leased by the State of Ohio. This was Camp Dennison.

The address for the Museum is: Camp Dennison Civil War Museum
7509 Glendale Milford Rd
Camp Dennison, OH 45111-9730

Internet site as of Jan. 2001 about this museum.

http://www.intcom.net/~tomt/dennison/dennison.html

Internet site that has letters and stories about Camp Dennison.

http://www.intcom.net/~tomt/dennison/story.html

There are many good sites about the Ohio Regiments on the internet. Check them out.

Books about the Ohio Regiments

You can get lists of the battles and the roster of the soldiers of the **38th Ohio** from these books:

General Assembly of Ohio, *Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio 1861 -1866*, 12 vols., Akron, OH; Werner Publishing Co., 1887

Hardesty, H. H. *Presidents, Soldiers and Statesmen*, NY, Toledo & Chicago, H. H. Hardesty, Publisher, 1891

Transcontinental Publishing Co., *The Military History of Ohio - Williams Co., Ohio* ed., NY Toledo & Chicago, Transcontinental Publishing Co., 1885.

Assorted Newspaper Articles about the Civil War from September 5, 1861 – September 22, 1864.

Williams County Leader, published in Williams County Ohio

Military.

Sept. 5, 1861

— The Bryan Company left here on Monday at 9 o'clock, A. M., for their Camp in Defiance. A large crowd of friends congregated in town to bid them good bye, and a God speed. They went in private conveyances accompanied by the Bryan Band. They went off in fine spirits, with banners flying. About 20 of the Company were from Jefferson, and some 25 from Center. The Company numbered 115 men. We think it a better Company than the first which left Bryan, although Company C. was one of the best in the 14th Regiment. We hope to hear from the boys often, and hope they may be as lucky as was Company C.

After arriving at Camp Trimble the Company elected the following officers: Captain, Chas. Greenwood; 1st Lieut. Mr. Gilbert; 2d Lieut. Daniel Tressler.

— The Pulaski Company passed through town this morning. They halted thirty minutes. Capt. Fisher made a farewell speech to the soldiers. They occupied 22 wagons, 2 of them four-horse teams. Some twenty of the men are from Pioneer. A public dinner was given to this Company at Pulaski yesterday, which was a splendid affair. We hoped to be present, and speak knowingly. In the afternoon the Company elected their officers. The following is the result:—Captain, Wm. Stough; 1st Lieut., A. Newman; 2d Lieut., Peter V. Fulton. We congratulate the members upon their excellent selection of officers. The Company numbers some 120 men, and good ones, too. They go into camp at Defiance to-day. Long live the Pulaski boys!

— The Cavalry Company being raised in this section is about full. To persons who wish to go into that service an excellent opportunity is offered. The men raising the Company are of the right stamp.

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Sept 12, 1861

Military.

The second Company from Bryan and vicinity left for their camp at Defiance on last Tuesday. They were preceded by part of a company from West Unity. Efforts were made to unite the two factions, but without success

On Wednesday the Company elected R. McQuilten, Captain, E. M. Deuchar, first Lieutenant, and Wilson Burgoyne second Lieut.

We understand D. M. Crall of Bryan has been appointed Commissary of the 38th Regiment. A most excellent appointment.

SEPT. 19, 1861

☞ The 38th Regiment left Camp Trimble yesterday, (Tuesday), for Columbus. It was a sad sight to witness their departure, and to think that so many noble and true hearts, our friends and neighbors, should become food for powder. The 38th is a splendid Regiment. We have secured a war correspondent from among its ranks, so that our readers will get, through this paper, the part they take in the struggle.

OCT 10, 1861

The 14th 21st and 38th Regiments.

The three Regiments from Northern Ohio are now all in Kentucky. The 14th, Col Steedman, as already known, entered that State on the 27th ult., and when last heard from was on its way to Camp Dick Robinson. The 21st, Col. Norton, left Camp Dennison and crossed the river at Cincinnati in the afternoon of the 2d inst. The 38th, Col. Bradley, left Camp Dennison and crossed the Ohio to Covington and took the cars of the Covington & Lexington Road in the forenoon of the same day.

There is great propriety in the fact that among the first Regiments that

Cont. next column

OCT 10, 1861

crossed the Ohio to defend Kentucky against traitorous invaders from the South, were these three from the valley of the Maumee, which was so well defended by the gallantry and sacrifices of noble Kentuckians from the invasion of ruthless hordes of other years. The debt has been on interest nearly 50 years, but we feel confident that those who have gone there, will do all that patriotism and courage can do to cancel it.—[Blade

OCT. 17, 1861

Pleasures of the Picket.

A correspondent of the New York Times writes:

For genuine excitement in which the quality of soldierly character is kept on the qui vive, there is no position like that of the picket. Placed on the outposts of our lines, and often within close rifle shot of the enemy's pickets, each watches for the other and trying to conceal himself from view, the greatest vigilance, caution and care is called for lest the picket unconsciously become a mark for a hidden enemy's aim. If a shot is fired by an unseen hand, he must by a rapid deduction from the loudness of the report, its direction and perhaps a little smoke, almost intuitively conclude where his enemy is concealed, and in sending his compliments back, in the form of a Minie bullet, hope that his enemy, if not silenced, will at least conclude that it is better not to invite any further hostility. Then he is compelled to keep eyes and ears open for the sudden approach of a superior force, perhaps mounted, who, with a spirit of dare-devil adventure, surround him and his half-dozen companions, to carry them off as prisoners of war. How to extricate themselves from such a position, when once in it, sharpens human ingenuity, and developes courage to their utmost point, and bravery, skill and strategy have to make up for the want of numbers. The excitement of months in times of peace is compressed into a day when on picket in time of war, and an experience which with most men only sharpens the desire for more.

The rebels have resorted to an ingenious way of luring our men into their snares. It is known as the "cow-bell dodge," and it was very successful for a time, especially with newly arrived regiments, companies of which were placed on picket for the first time. They approached within thirty or forty rods of our outposts and concealing themselves in the woods, they commence the irregular tinkle of a cow-bell.

The unitiated picket, not suspecting the ruse, and not yet reconciled to drinking his coffee with out milk, goes out to obtain a supply from the supposed cow of some Virginia rebel, flattering that he has got a "big thing on Secesh."

Not until he finds himself surrounded by a half-dozen or so armed rebels does he learn his mistake. In Richmond are nearly a dozen of our soldiers who are probably now regretting their ready credulity, and appetite for milk.

A young maried lady, living in the village of Auburn, was inquired of if her husband was going to the war.

"Yes," she replied, of course he is—I would not live with him if he did not go."

"But are you not afraid that he will be killed?

"Yes, he may get killed, to be sure, but what of that?" If I had five husbands I would send them all, and if they got killed, I would marry another and send him." This kind of grit enlists for the war.

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Williams Co. Leader.

SHERWOOD & BROTHER,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

BRYAN, OHIO:

THURSDAY, :—: OCT. 31, 1861.

News.

At the fight at Camp Wild Cat the 38th regiment did not arrive in time to take part in the action. Zollicoffer is on the retreat, his loss was heavy ours light.

The line of the Pacific Telegraph is now completed. California is but a seconds distance from the National capital.

The great Naval expedition contains 16,000 troops, and nearly 100 Sail commanded by Gen. Sherman; he is authorized to accept the services of all who offer them, whether they are slaves or not, and to employ them in any capacity he chooses—to arm them or not, &c.

Gen. Kelly on Saturday attacked the rebels at Romney Western Va., routing them, and taking all their camp equippage and wagons and three cannon.

On Friday Gen. Fremonts body guard 300 strong attacked 2,200 Rebels in Springfield, drove them from the town and raised the National Flag.

Missouri is nearly cleared of rebels. Price at last accounts was crossing into Arkansas.

The Battle at Wild Cat Camp.

The Louisville Democrat publishes on the authority of a railroad passenger the following account of the fight at Camp Wild Cat, already noticed in our dispatches:

On Monday morning Zollicoffer's forces, numbering, as nearly as could be determined, between eight and nine thousand men, crossed Great Rockcastle river, and made an attack on Col. Garrard, who was intrenched at Camp Wild Cat, between Great and Little Rockcastle rivers, having under his command between two and three thousand men and one gun.

The first attack was made about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and Zollicoffer was beaten back with heavy loss. He rallied and came again, and met with the same stern resistance, forcing him to draw off a second time. He rallied again and made a third attack, but was again repulsed with heavy loss, and withdrew across the Rockcastle river leaving the field in the hands of Garrard and his determined little band.—Garrard's loss was 4 killed and 15 wounded. The loss of the rebels was not exactly known, but was exceedingly heavy.

It is supposed that Zollicoffer retreated for reinforcements, with the intention of returning, but he will hardly be permitted to return. All the troops in Camp Dick Robinson, except the 31st Ohio, with three full batters of artillery, under command of General Thomas had gone forward for the purpose of assisting Garrard, and were met on the way by the messenger. The 1,800 East Tennesseans who, as we stated yesterday, passed through Crab Orchard on the run, failed to arrive in time to participate in the fight, but they, as well as the Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana regiments from Camp Dick Robinson, were certain to reach the scene of the skirmish by noon of yesterday, (Tuesday.)

From the 38th Regiment.

Nov. 7, 1861

The 38th did not arrive in time to participate in the fight at Camp Wild Cat. We have received a letter from Capt. McQuilkin, from which we make extracts:

We arrived at this place (London) at 5 o'clock, and lay down on our arms until daylight. We then began to throw up entrenchments, at noon we had ourselves securely fortified, and ready for 20,000 *Secesh*. our men were all pretty tired. By this time our Baggage Wagons came up, we struck our tents and are now comfortable situated. Col. Bradley was quite unwell a few days, but as soon as he got on the track of "old Zollicoffer" he got better. The Col. is worse than a grey hound when he gets on the track of a *Secesh*. He is determined to give old Zolly a trial.—We are all bound to stick to him while there is a button on his coat. We are 8,000 strong, the 14th, 17th Ohio, 33d Ind., 21 Ky., 1st Tennessee Regiments are here, besides the big 38th Ohio, which alone could take old Zolly and all his force.

We are a little short of provisions owing, I think, to our teams having such very bad roads. The boys are all in good spirits, about 30 of our regiment are sick, but are well cared for. Our Band Boys are playing one of their soul stirring pieces, called "the gal I left behind me." I cannot tell you anything more until we make another advance towards Cumberland Gap, which we are in hopes to have soon.

Yours Truly, R. McQuilkin.

Recruting in Ohio.

Since October 1st, according to re-earns in the Adjutant General's office, 8,100 infantry recruits, and 794 artillery and cavalry have been enlisted in Ohio for the war, by 2d Lieutenants appointed for recruting under the auspices of District Military Committees.—Nine regiments in one month are sufficient to show that our people ar patriotic, and that the recruiting system has been well managed.—Cincinnati Commercial.

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Nov. 14, 1861

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP CALVERT, KY.,
Nov. 1st, 1861.

Mr. Editor: Dear Sir: We are now in our sixth camp since we left Pulaski: 1st, Trimble; 2d, Dennison; 3d, Nicholasville, Ky.; 4th, Dick Robinson; 5th, Wild Cat; 6th, the one from which I now write. * * * *

We arrived at Covington, Ky., about noon. Having started early in the morning, we were ready for some grub, as the boys call it, so we turned in on the commons in companies, and it wasn't long until the fair ladies came out with their bread and butter, cakes, pies, cheese, crackers, and even some good tea and coffee. I tell you that will not soon be forgotten by the boys. We remained about three hours enjoying the smiles and *luxuries* of the ladies of this place. But I must say that that is all that is beautiful in Covington. We then took some fancy cars for Nicholasville, the terminus of the Kentucky Central Railroad.

We next arrived at Paris, at about 1 o'clock a. m., stopping on a bridge about 45 high. We stood there about half an hour, during which time one of my boys by the name of Wm. H. Smith, of Pioneer, a fine boy, had occasion to get off of the car, and before he could be warned he jumped from the car and went down about 45 feet, injuring his head and shoulders so badly that he lived but about two hours. He was well cared for, and respectably buried at that place; as the weather was very warm we could not with safety send him home to his friends.

Our attention was next arrested just at daylight by a view of Henry Clay's monument, which renders a magnificent appearance towering towards the heavens near the beautiful city of Lexington, and surrounded by one of the most handsome countries I ever beheld.

We arrived at Nicholasville about breakfast time, and encamped. This is a beautiful country, with large farms of from 100 to 500 acres each, with some beautiful residences but miserable barns. They raise but little grain here, but good cattle. A good many of these are two-legged and of various colors—so much so that it is hard to distinguish them from us who would take it as an insult to be called by the name. But they fare well, are well clothed, well fed, have little to do, and seem to enjoy themselves well. Many of them could [illegible] their masters.—We here find many kind friends [illegible] Union and [illegible] soldiers [illegible] Union. We had a fine [illegible] their patriotism on one occasion [illegible] we were visited by [illegible] ladies who knew that the boys understood what chickens [illegible] cakes etc., were made for.

We left on the following [illegible] traveled to Crab Apple Orchard and pitched our tents. Next day [illegible] on towards Wild Cat.

We traveled hard all day, and when night came our regiment was about a mile long, many of the boys having about give out; and the Capt. [illegible] anything to brag on. We were ordered to camp for the night. We now had nine miles to Wild Cat, and they were the longest nine miles I ever [illegible]. We did not arrive in time to participate in the fight; but the Indiana boys and some of the Ohioans gave them "Southern Rights," as one of the Kentucky boys said. It is hard to arrive at the facts of this battle, but I will relate them as near as I can. The rebels made the attack on our boys, coming up a slope of the mountain within 15 or 20 yards of the earth works with their hats on their bayonets, hurrahing for the Union, at the same time attempting to form a line of battle. The Co. told them to lay down their arms, but they declined. The order was then given to fire which was done, causing great havoc in their ranks. They rallied and the boys of the 33d Indiana met them like tigers. This is where the main part of the fighting took place. Other points were attacked, but the battery of the 14th Ohio, coming up on the double quick, threw a few shells among the rebels, which scattered them like so many wolves; and they have retreated back to Cumberland Gap. Their loss is variously estimated. [illegible] was told by the hotel keeper of this place that the rebel commander told him he had lost about

Continued next page

Nov. 14, 1861 continued

1,000 men, from one cause and another. It is evident that they lost a great many men. Our loss was 5. They numbered 6,000 or more; we had but about 600 or 700 engaged. This place is very strongly fortified. We encamped here but three days, then moved [illegible] and ten miles, pitched our tents, (all but Co. H, who [illegible] time to upset about 7 [illegible]) and laid down for the night. About 10 o'clock, when all was quiet, the drums commenced rolling, and we were aroused by the [illegible] "Turn out, turn out." In about 5 minutes company H was in line of battle. We were ordered to our quarters, to arise at [illegible] o'clock a. m., when we got breakfast and marched to this [illegible]. By daylight we found [illegible] large hill, with about [illegible] ditches. We are now [illegible] position, which will be a very [illegible] one when the works are completed. We have here now about 5,000 infantry and 12 rifled cannon—brass 6 pounders—and in a few days more we will [illegible] able to [illegible] the place against 20,000 rebels.

When [illegible] upon, the things that here come under my own observation, conversing with those who have been driven from their quiet homes, I feel that the mothers and daughters of Williams county have reason to be thankful for the peace and quiet they enjoy. I have found an aged mother of sixty years whose husband has been taken as a prisoner by the rebels, who also took all that she had to live upon. Another had been robbed of the last vestage for the comfort of those little ones which God had given her, leaving them entirely destitute of clothing and food in a mountainous country where but little can be had at best. I visited another family of three in number who were all sick. The rebels had taken the last bit of bread they had in the house, and left them to the cold charities of the world. This is but a faint glimpse of the deeds of the rebels.

It is supposed that we will make a stand here for the present, and some are expecting an attack, but I have some doubts of it myself. The boys are all in good spirits and anxious for a fight. They received their overcoats yesterday and were as happy as so many Quakers. They think they will [illegible] the church when they get home, [illegible] fortunate as to get through all right) as they will not need to get new coats, and their beards are growing finely.

Excepting the cold, I have enjoyed camp life first rate. But a little reading matter would be very acceptable. This is a very dry country for news, as well as everything else. I would give two shillings some times for a good weekly or daily paper.

Yours Respectfully,
WM STOUGH.
Capt Co. H.

I am sorry this is not a very good copy. You can see the microfilm at Bryan OH.

Nov. 21, 1861

The War In Kentucky.

Cincinnati, Nov. 6.—The special correspondent to the New York Times arrived here to night from General Schoepff's command. He says that on Wednesday, Gen. Thomas ordered Gen. Schoepff to fall back by forced marches from Loudon to Danville, Ky., where the Federal forces will concentrate to oppose Gen. Snyder A. Johnston, who is reported to be marching North with 40,000 men.

The 14th, 17th, and 38th Ohio, and the 33d Indiana immediately took up the line of march for Danville. The Tennessee brigade refused to turn their faces backward, and they, with the 3d Kentucky, were ordered into their old camp.

Zollicoffer has joined Johnston, leaving a small force at Cumberland Gap.

Our troops arrived at Crab Orchard Springs this morning.

Dec 5, 1861

It is stated on what appears to be good authority, that the rebels have several armed and equipped companies of negroes at Manassas, and are presing them into the ranks throughout the South.

Advices received by the Government from Great Britain represent that, though much sourness of feeling is evident toward the United States, yet there was a manifest feeling adverse to a war, and that the sentiment in favor of maintaining a strict neutrality was daily strengthening.

Advices from France indicate that that the feeling on the part of that government towards the United States is more cordial than ever.

The Government has no evidence of any rebel privateer steamer being on the seas except the Sumter, and she is endeavoring to elude capture.

On the 18th inst. Ohio had about 45,000 men in the service. Her quota is about 61,000.

Gen. Halleck, in command in Missouri, has issued an order that no fugitive slaves shall enter his lines. He is anti-Fremont in policy at least. He is organizing a powerful expedition to descend the Mississippi.

Dec 5, 1861

At the Union Convention held at Hatteras, North Carolina, 45 counties were represented. The Convention repudiated the Secession act of the State, declared a provisional government, reaffirming her loyalty and devotion to the Constitution of the United States.

In the ten counties of Eastern Virginia 1,000 rebel troops who had been in camp disbanded on the approach of the Federal forces under Gen. Dix.

Nearly 70,000 troops were reviewed near Washington on the 20th inst. all well equipped, thoroughly disciplined, in good health and excellent spirits.

The rebel Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, have been sent to Fort Warren Boston Harbor.

Large bodies of troops are to sail (some have already sailed) for the Southern coast.

Kentucky has furnished the quota required of her. Now that a new General is in command it is hoped that a different system of warfare will be inaugurated.

The authority given to Col. Berdan to raise regiments or companies of sharp shooters is revoked. Those already raised will, however, be mustered into service.

When the rebels surrendered in Eastern Virginia to Gen. Dix, seven cannon, all new, and their equipments, were taken.

Parson Brownlow is in the mountains of East Tennessee with 3,000 men who are determined to sell their lives dearly to menacing rebels.

The rebels have removed their seat of Government from Richmond to Nashville.

Large bodies of troops are being concentrated at St. Louis.

30,000 troops are being concentrated at Fortress Monroe.

From yesterday's dailies we learn of an attack upon Pensacola Navy Yard from Fort Pickens and two men of war. The result is not yet ascertained. Our information is from rebel sources.

There will probably be no difficulty between America and England, on account of the arrest of Mason and Slidell from of a British vessel.

Dec 5, 1861

We are in receipt of a letter from S. M. Huyck Esq. of the 14th Ohio dated at London, Ky., from which we make the following extracts, as the letter came too late for last week's paper:

"On my way out I visited the battle field of Wild Cat, which is named from the hills on which the fight took place It is a very wild and desolate region very sparcely inhabited, and worthless for any purpose but to cut rebel regiments to pieces in. I stood by the graves of our slain and read the rude epitaphs that the hands of soldiers had scratched on ruder headstones All I could give to the memory of the brave men resting in their gory graves was an evergreen twig which I stuck in their little mounds, and a tear for their untimely fate. *Requiescat in pace.*

The country around Lexington, and south as far as Crab Orchard, is most magnificent farming, and abounds teemingly in slaves of every hue, from sooty black to Saxon white. On the surface they appear to be a happy contented race, but their feelings are deep and intense on the subject of the future condition of their children. They are used and clothed well, so far as I could see and learn; but they have all learned that there is a far-off country "where colored men are free," and sigh after it as "the heart panteth after the water brook." It is Utopia to them. So far as mere animal enjoyments is concerned the slaves of Kentucky are happier in their present condition than they would be in any other in any country; but when we go beyond animal enjoyments which to the refined and thinking mind, is but a tithe of its happiness, we must consider them a wretched people.

* * * * * *

It is improbable that we shall winter here. We must either pass into Tennessee, or fall back upon our transportation line, as we have to wagon all our provisions about seventy miles.

S. M HUYCK.

—The second company from Williams county for the 68th Regiment, left Bryan for Napoleon to day. They were recruited mostly at Porter's Corners.—We say again that this little Co. is turning out a big pile of men.

The War and Slavery

Great reluctance is shown by many to freeing the slaves of rebel owners and putting arms in their hands. When the murderous knife of an assassin is aimed at our throat, do we care whether the friendly hand that beats aside the glittering point is black or white? The remarks of Col Cochrane—endorsed by Secretary Cameron—express the correct doctrine: "Take the slave by the hand, put a musket in it, and bid him in God's name strike for the liberty of the human race."

Dec 26, 1861 DARK + LIGHT COPIES same article

CAMP GOOGING, Dec. 5.

MR. SHERWOOD: Dear Sir: I write you from the above camp, it being south of Summerset about 4 miles in Pulaski county, Ky. We arrived here on the 3d inst. at about 3 o'clock p. m. 4 days' steady march, having left Camp Calvert on the 13th of November for Lebanon. We stopped at Camp Bill Anderson for the purpose of getting our pay. From thence we took up our line of march for Lebanon, and after marching twelve miles in that direction we were called to a halt. Here receiving a dispatch that the rebels were advancing on that place, we had to wheel about. It was raining and continued to rain all day. When we arrived at Danville we found all right. The good people had made arrangements for our reception, and we had good lodgings supper and breakfast. When we arrived within 12 miles of this place we heard the report of cannonading, at the sound of which the boys seemed to gain great strength and zeal. Feeling assured there was a fight on hand, and without orders, we soon found ourselves on a quick march for the "seat of war," as we supposed; but before we arrived the skirmishing was over, it having continued for several hours, without any loss to our troops.

This Camp is situated on the banks of the Cumberland river. There were but two regiments here at the time of the skirmish, the Keptucky 4th, Wolfford's Cavalry, and but one howitzer cannon. It is supposed that several rebels were killed, as they were seen carried off the field. But since that time, we have seen but little signs of the rebels. I think the whole move on their part was to attract our attention for other purposes. A portion if not all of them left on the night of the 3d inst.

Great excitement prevails in camp at present over the news that the rebels are crossing the river about eight or ten miles below this, at a place called Mill Springs. There is but little doubt that we will see a fight in a few days if these reports be true. We have here but about 1600 infantry. The 17th Ohio went to the Springs on the 9rd, but have fallen back to Fish Creek. Standart Battery has gone to that point. We perhaps move in a few hours, and will see some hard fighting very soon unless we are reinforced.

Yours, WM. STOUGH.

17

Letter from Captain Stough.

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Williams Co. Leader.

SHERWOOD & BROTHER
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

BRYAN, OHIO:

THURSDAY, : : : : JAN. 23, 1862.

GLORIOUS VICTORY IN KENTUCKY!

LATEST FROM SOMERSET:

The following is all the news we have of the late fight up to Thursday evening.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—Gen. Thomas now reports the Federal loss at 39 killed and 127 wounded. Among the wounded is Col. Robt. H. McCook of the 9th Ohio, and his aid, Lieut. Burt of the U. S. Infantry. The rebel loss is Gen. Zollicoffer and 114 others killed and buried; 116 wounded; and 45 prisoners not wounded, 5 of whom were surgeons, and Lieut. Col. Carter of the 17th Tennessee Regiment.—The prisoners say Gen, Geo. B. crittenden was first in command, Zollicoffer second. crittenden fled to the woods, taking the wrong road. It is supposed he will be captured.

The Federal forces actively engaged were the 10th Indiana, 4th Kentucky, 3d Minnesota and 9th Ohio. Their respective loss was in the order named. They were reinforced after the first Somerset engagement by the 12th and 10th Kentucky, 1st and 2d Tennessee, 14th, 31st and 38th Ohio, and Standard's, whitmore's and Henney's batteries.

The rebel force was estimated at 10,000.

col. S. S. Fry, of the 4th Kentucky, had his horse shot from under him by one of Zollicoffer's aids, when he turned and shot Zollicoffer through the left breast.

The first breaking of the rebels was effected by col. R. H. McCook, of the 9th Ohio, ordering his regiment to charge bayonets, which put the rebels to immediate flight. The last order issued was found in the rebel encampment, and was signed "col. cummings, Senior in command," *directing the rebels to disperse* and save themselves in the best way they could.

The loyal Tennesseeans fought like tigers, and have suffered much. The 9th Ohio is badly cut up. The Tennesseans took one battery at the point of the bayonet. Gen. Thomas's forces took 14 cannon and 1,400 mules and horses.

Gen. Thomas is now across the Cumberland river in pursuit of the rebels.

The steamboat and eight of the barges used by the enemy were burned.

The Federals are using the remaining barges in transporting troops across the river.

The Privateer Sumpter is reported sunk, by a Federal gun boat.

The rebel forces have evacuated Manassas,—deserters from the reble army brought the intelligence.

The Federal army which marched from Cairo down the Mississippi towards Columbus, has returned; they examined the country within 9 miles of Columbus. The object of the expedition was to detain the rebel forces at Columbus in order to favor Col. Buels advance.

Jan 23, 1862

[From our Special Correspondent.]

All Quiet in the 38th.

Twenty-six deaths in the Regiment.

Description of the Country.

The Lantern-Jawed Secesh!

ZOLLICOFFER'S PROCLAMATION.—THE PLUCK OF REBELDOM.

A Soldiers Letter.

IN CAMP NEAR SOMERSET, KY., Jan. 11th, 1862.

Friend Sherwood:—For once we are enjoying a little rest since we crossed the Ohio, and the consequence is we are led to reflect upon home and its very desirable comforts. The ground is too muddy and wet for drill to-day; thus giving us a little time for other amusements. Though perhaps a private letter to you might bring something in return that would interest me if no one else, and for a time cast away the monotony of camp. Our conversation here is continual speculation in reference to the prospects of a battle and war generally. These are interesting subjects in these days, but they can be and are were thread-bare every day.

Hardee has been my resort from them when they become irksome, but once through the daily routine of squad and company drill, I thought a short rest would not injure me. While resting, I am going to attend to a few friends, and politely invite them to attend to me. News from home and friends is as agreeable as news from the seat of war.

We are pleasantly situated in an orchard by the side of the 12th Kentucky Regiment, about 80 rods west of the village. The other Regiments are North of us. The encampment of the Brigade includes nearly a mile square of the bloody ground of Kentucky. Our rifle pits if extended in one line would reach about one fourth of the distance round our camp. This is a very weak preparation considering the lay of the ground on which we would have to fight, but far stronger than we will ever need here. I have called it the bloody ground of Kentucky, leaving out the "dark" to save quotation.

Insert the dark and out the bloody and it will be more correct as far as it concerns our camp. Zollicoffer has no intention of trying us on here, though we have many rumors to the contrary. Rumors did tell us every day for a long time that the old Gent was going to pay us a visit and we hearkened to his voice, sleeping at night with canteens filled, and every belt and gun to its place, doubling the picks and keeping all the fires smothered; arresting every colored man with suspicion, and so on, but Jolly whopper, nor Snollicoster nor Zollicoffer, nor any other man dared to molest or make us afraid. The above named Gentlemen have no terror to us now, though some of us may have trembled once in our boots. I don't know, if we who bore arms can deny the smiting of our knees together, I know it is more than the inhabitants of Somerset can say. For the sake of the 38th and its commander, it may be said that Col. Bradley told us plainly between here and Cumberland River that if he had his way, he would never retire from treason and Rebellion, and this feeling was general. We are of the opinion here that the advance of Zollicoffer is destined to turn out, if not already, much like the expedition of Wise on the Kanawa. The large force of men and guns that were going to ambush and mask in every crook and turn, behind every pine, shrub and hillock is about to dwindle to five or six thousand available troops, and a single battery. This latter leads us to believe too that an advance on our part will take place soon, yet we may be held in check for something to be done at Bowling Green, or Hopkinsville.

continued on next 2 pages

JAN 23, 1862

At present we are doing nothing of consequence, either for ourselves or Government. Our presence is preventing the tread of the rebels upon Loyal Farmers and Tradesman. This is perhaps necessary but why not let us clean them out and then go to a civilized country to speak down our canvass, but this played out story I will not trouble you with.

I said our force was doing nothing, and mistake; on the 7th, General Schoepf learned that the foraging expedition of the rebels were coming rather near to us, on the North and West, and sent out a strong scouting party, consisting of seven Companies of the 12th Kentucky, commanded by Col. Hoskins, and Companies B. D. & F. of the 38th Ohio commanded by Maj. Barber to arrest them, but they were too late for any plunder or any of those engaged in it. They attempted to capture about sixty cavalry pickets, and set a trap for that purpose but the rebels discovered it too soon. Two Companies of Hoskins Regiment, fired into them killing two and capturing two, who fell from their horses in their great haste to about face. They also killed two horses and captured two guns and three sabres.

The health of our Regiment is about as it has been. Some companies have improved by reducing the number in charge of the Surgeon, others have more in the hospital than ever.

Twenty-six have died and perhaps as many discharged as unfit for the duties of a soldier forever, others are waiting for discharges, the authorities having made it a difficult matter to get them. The papers have to pass through the hands of various officials, getting their signatures up the Head Quarters of the Department, and then returned to the person discharged. In our isolated position making it a lengthy and tedious business. The misfortunes of our Regiment by disease are about an average of the other Regiments of the Brigade. Scarcely a day has passed since our encampment here that I have not seen a procession of sad looking soldiers marching with arms reversed in rear of a pine box containing the remains of a fallen soldier. A volley from their rifles soon tell that he has been lodged in his last resting place and the rites of Military sepulchre faithfully performed.

Our healthy boys are at present enjoying themselves very well, notwithstanding the weather has been very unpleasant, alternating between cold and wet. The former, unless we are on the march, we can provide against now much the best. Our furnaces, which you have no doubt heard of, are very easily constructed where there are stone, and Kentucky, has no lack in that line wherever we have traveled. Our tents have seen their best days; the travels over the hills and mountain roads have rubbed them full of holes and thin places, making them very leaky and anything but proof against rain.— Within a day or two our immediate camp has become very muddy, so that we keep housed quite close, confining our amusements to a very small circle. We can talk of the good old "days of yore" and the better times coming and I tell you it adds much to the pleasure of the circle to be able to appreciate all that is said. Before the weather became so disagreeable we drilled four hours a day, two with knapsacks on, which was exercise enough for health at any rate. We also had Dress Parade and General Mounting; very agreeable exercise when once accustomed to them. They are to the soldier what the repetition of prayers are to the Philosopher of the ancient faith.— Once drilled into his nature, they afford great pleasure and I presume, can never be eradicated. These are the moderate pleasures that gather strength by custom and without which the life of a soldier would be a much heavier burden. We love the sweet notes of our Band more and more as each time it beats up and down our lines. The command of our superiors lend a new impulse every time they are repeated. We have our more intense pleasure as well manufactured in all the ways our friends have them at home, and some other ways which you are perhaps as

JAN 23, 1862

well acquainted with as any of us; but as Shakespeare has said:

> These violent delights have violent ends,
> And in their triumph die.

Somerset is the county seat of Pulaski County, one of the largest counties in the State. Its population is about 400 whites and as many colored, the latter principally slaves. Six dry goods stores and as many grog shops. Two Hotels, two churches and nary school house. The Head Quarters of Gen. Scheopf and Staff is a private residence formerly used as a school house. The pride of the chivalry being politics and the legal profession; you may be sure there is a Court House, yes, a Court House, worth perhaps half as much as that in Bryan, and a large number of Youthful bloods, knock-kneed and lantern-jawed to represent it, trembling at the sight of every soldier that passes, lest their gaunt and emaciated form should insult him. The very class that to this day, far into the progress of rebellion are standing at a halt between two opinions, their intemperate brain reeling as the contending forces alternate between victory and defeat. All I can say for them is shame, shame. The inhabitants generally seem disspirited and treat soldiers with too much disrespect. This I suppose is owing to a predominance of the spirit of rebeldom before we came, for I learn from good sources that many of them fluttered with joy when we passed through on what some have called our retreat; but they seem dadled on double quick when we halted on the hill north of town, and the expectation was that the corporation would be a part of the battle field. It is my opinion, though some think different, that the secesh spirit predominates largely yet.

Feb. 6, 1862

☞ Tom. Morrison of the Napoleon *Northwest*, in an article headed "A Long Horse Soon Curried;" pitches into A. J. Long, Esq., of the 68th. His article occupies nearly a column indicating that it took him Longer than he anticipated to curry the "Long Horse." It will be recollected that Morrison of the *Northwest*, accused the 68th of insubordination, &c., and the charges were answered by Mr. Long in the columns of the Leader

☞ Capt. E. J. Evans is now in Bryan recruiting for the 68th Regiment. He wants 20 men. The 68th is a Rifle Regiment, having their rifles now in their hands. Any volunteers in Fulton wishing to join this regiment can do so by addressing the Captain at Bryan, Ohio.—Republican.

☞ Capt. Evans, of Co. K. 68th Regiment arrived in Bryan Friday last, looking well, and reporting the boys in his Company right side up with care. The Captain proposes to remain in Bryan 20 days, and would like to take back with him twenty men to join the Regiment. The 68th is a rifle Regiment, as above stated, and the boys are well clothed, and snugly quartered at Camp Chase in Columbus. This is the last and best chance for those wishing to enter the army of the Union. Turn out boys and swell the ranks of the gallant 68th.

Feb 6, 1862

OBITUARY.

By the resolutions published below, it will be seen that five of Capt. Stough's Company are numbered with the dead. The sad rites of military sepulture have been performed, and in their rude coffins they sleep their last sleep. Their loss has cast a glow of meloncholy sadness, alike over friends at home, and brave comrades in arms. They left pleasant homes and loved associations for the stern duties of the soldier, and have been cut down in the full vigor of manly life. The company deeply feels their loss, and the resolutions indicate that their worth as soldiers is fully appreciated. No such genuine attachment or unselfish friendship exists between man and man, as between soldiers. The hardships and privations which they endure; the dangers which they share, develop those sterner and stronger attributes of character, and stir up, in many instances, an attachment as strong as love.

They are gone, but the crisis in which they acted is making history, which will perpetuate their memory with the thousands who shall fall along with them:

Feb 6, 1862

For the Leader.

Camp Gaugius, near Cumberland River, Pulaski County Ky

January 27th 1862.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the members of Co. H. 38th Regiment of O. V. M., as expressing their feelings in the misfortunes that have befallen us all:

Whereas, In our excessive marches and many exposures consequent with the fortunes of war, it has seemed good to an All-Wise Providence to call from our ranks our worthy and beloved fellow soldiers, Wm. H. Smith, Christian Coats, Nelson Reed, James Delenbaugh and Andrew Bevington, therefore;

Resolved, That in the death of these young men, we mourn the loss of energetic and useful soldiers, and feel a proportionate weakness in our ranks. We part with faithful friends; our country and its cause with noble evidences of patriotism; parents with loving sons.

Resolved. That though we mourn their loss, and shed with friends at home the sympathizing tear, yet we rejoice in the progress of our common cause; and tho' we lay each in the rude grave of a soldier on distant soil, with but the meagre consolation of military sepulture, yet we are thoroughly convinced, that in the end, one and all will reap ample reward in the restoration of "unalienable rights."

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Williams County Leader and copies be sent to the families of the deceased.

Wm. STOUGH.

cont. 22

SEPT 15, 1864

RETURNED.—A number of the gallant 38th Boys, whose term of enlistment has expired, returned home on Tuesday, and the rest are expected within a few days. Are no preparations making to give them a fitting reception?

Sept 22, 1864

BATTLE OF JONESBORO.

Casualties in the 21st and 38th Ohio.

38th Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS 38th O. V. V. I.
Near Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 4th, 1864.

EDITOR BLADE.—By request of Col. Choate, I herewith furnish you, for publication, a list of the casualties in this Regiment since August the 8th.

The engagement of September 1st was one of the most severely contested of the war; the rebels holding to their works until our boys charged over and bayoneted many of them in the ditches. Nothing could excel the dauntless courage and heroism of our troops. The 3rd Brig, 3rd Div., 14th A. C. captured over six hundred prisoners, four pieces of artillery and two battle flags. The victory is complete and decisive, and Northwestern Ohio may well be proud of her noble sons who represented her in this struggle for staying the Slaveholders' rebellion.

E. B. Po[illegible]
Ast. Surgeon 38th O. V.

AUGUST 9TH.

Robert B[illegible]ka, Co. [illegible], shoulder, severe.
William Smith, A, hand, slight.
Jacob Lint, E, head, (since dead.)

AUGUST 10TH.

David Smith, A, face, slight.
John A. Hazetline, G, finger slight.

AUGUST 11TH.

William H. Parker, B, killed.

AUGUST 14TH.

Jacob Steinbaugh, H, back, severe.

AUGUST 15TH.

Jesse Meyers, E, shoulder, slight.

AUGUST 18TH.

Geo. A. White, B, forearm, severe.

AUGUST 19TH.

Chas. A. Alexander, head (since dead.)
Wm. A. Stubbs, D, killed.

AUGUST 20TH.

John Griffin, E, thigh, slight.

AUGUST 28TH.

Eli J. Vahne, F, arm fractured.

SEPTEMBER 1st—KILLED

Company A.

Wm. Wines.

Company B.

Oscar P. Randall, Serg't, Geo. Strable, Corp'l.

Company C.

James L. Ashcroft, Serg't, Jesse E. Emig, Serg't, Daniel Berdine, Henry Nicol, C. S. Cassell.

Company D.

John E. Kintigh, Corp'l, John Brace, A. C. Collins, Nathaniel Grogg.

Company E.

Jacob B. Isenhart, Serg't, William Ward Corp'l, John W. Bowlin, Corp'l, Jacob Kaser, John Weigel.

Company F.

John C. Stewart, 1st Serg't, Adam Ankeny, Sergt, Eli F. Pugh, corp., David Bobenmyer, Wesley Lambert, Mtchael Holland, Franklin Stair, Alexander Brannan.

Company G.

Daniel Bishop, Sergt., Lewis Fry, Joseph D. Relue, David Kimberly.

Company H.

Wm. Culbertson, Sergt., Wm. H. H. Jones, John Shultz.

Company I.

Jacob Zimmerman, Hiram Mead, Frederick Abbott.

Company K.

Caleb H. Keith, Sergt., Franklin M. Masters, Sergt., Albert B. Falkner, corp., Julius J. Hann, Garden R. B. Dunbar.

SEPTEMBER 1ST—WOUNDED.

Col. Wm. A. Choate, chest, severe.
Adj. J. C. Donaldson, arm, severe.

Company A.

Lieut. Webster Jones, face, severe.
Jonathan Spangler, thigh, fracture.
Homer H. Hart, arm, severe.
Wm. H. Hiner, face, slight.

Company B.

Corp. John Dunhour, arm, slight.
Robert Babcock, head, severe.
John Babcock, scalp, slight.
William Bellows, leg, severe.

Sept 22, 1864

Company E.

Capt. Edgar M. Deuchar, chest and thigh severe.
Sergt. Wm. A. Carnahan, finger, slight.
Elim Whisler, thigh, severe.
John Britton, hand, slight.
Charles Butler, scalp, slight.
Robert Baker, thigh, severe.
Samuel Jobes, forearm, severe.
John F. Kaser, thigh, severe.
James Partee, forearm, slight.
Jasper Perkins, forearm, severe.
Wilson Stewart, foot, severe.
Ephraim Weigal, thigh, severe.
Jesse E. Myres, hand slight.

Company F.

Capt. John Crosson, chest, severe.
Sergt. Geo. E. Kingery, chest, (died.)
Corp. John M. Pugh, thigh, severe.
Samuel Baker, hand, slight.
David K. Swan, leg, severe.
Cordin C. McClain, hip, severe.
Christopher Myres, hip, severe.
Paris Tucker, abdomen, severe.
Louis P. Long, scalp, slight.
Josiah M. Closson, face, severe.
James Morton, abdomen, severe.
Wm. Freck, abdomen, severe.
Reuben Shawyer, side, severe.
John Ankeny, leg, slight.
Hiram Hawk, leg, severe.
Jonathan Betts, scalp, slight.

Company G.

Capt. Josiah W. White, forearm, amput'd.
Sergt. Edward F. Wehmyer, leg, severe.
Orlando Colwell, shoulder, severe.
Peter Corselius, face, slight.
Henry Genrich, arm, severe.
George Hall, leg, severe.
John Rover, face, slight.
Henry Rothenberger, neck, slight.
Charles Burns, leg, slight.

Company D.

Corp. Edwin J. Beals, thigh, severe.
Geo. Strawser, corp. shoulder, fracture.
Jacob S. Barthmus, scalp, slight.
Andrew Behrie, side, severe.
Joseph L. Kast, knee, slight.
William Mapes, forearm, severe.
Geo. W. Matthews, scalp, severe.
James Moore, shoulder, severe.
Thomas Slusser, foot, amputated.
Ludwig Stever, abdomen, (since died.)

Company H.

Capt. Robert D. Dole, leg, amputated.
Corp. John [illegible] Kennedy, leg, amputated.
Corp. Darius W. Beard, abdomen, (died.)
Hannan C. Allman, leg, severe.
Melvin Boothman, knee, severe.
George D. Stinebaugh, leg, severe.
Barrett E. Conklin, arm, severe.
Levi Culbertson, leg, severe.
Enoch W. Frisbie, abdomen, severe.
Samuel H. Meek, hip, severe.
Orlando Oberlin, shoulder, severe.
Curtis Stower, chest, severe.
Wendel Wasnic, foot, severe
William H. Zuber, neck, severe.
George W. Kenedy, leg, slight.

Company I.

Sergt. Martin H. Trowbridge, forearm, severe.
Sergt. John Kane, forearm, severe
Horotio Berkey, wrist, severe.
Pomroy Canfield, thigh, severe.
Charles J. Hunt, thigh, slight.
Daniel Loomis, leg, severe.
Jefferson C. Mills, abdomen, severe.
Josiah Smith, finger, slight
Peter Swank, hip, severe
Cornelius Trowbridge, leg, severe
Charles Wilber, hand, slight.

Company K.

Sergt. William Tare, thigh, severe
Corp. Noble Geer, foot, slight
Hiram Fellows, shoulder, severe
Jacob Walters, abdomen, severe
William Garmen, arm, severe
Michael L. Wise, arm, severe
Cornelius R. McClarion, leg, severe
William McKibben, knee, severe

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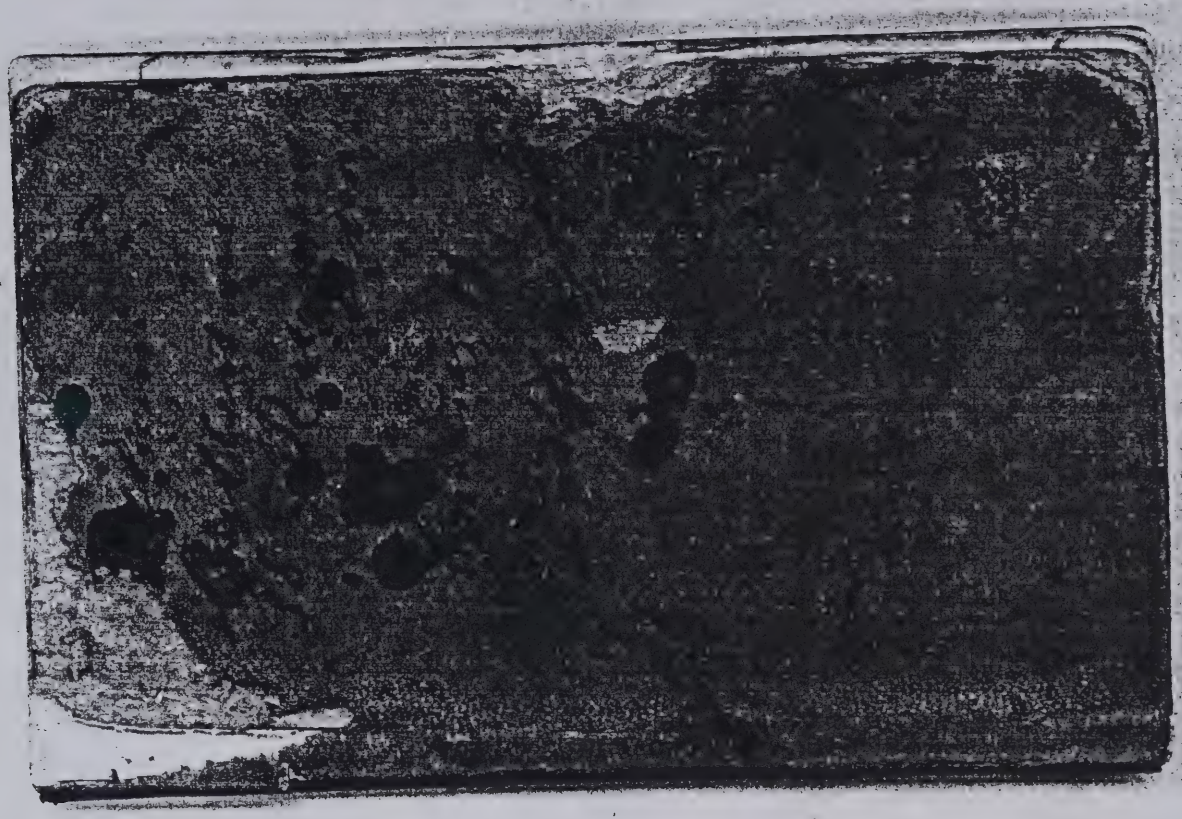
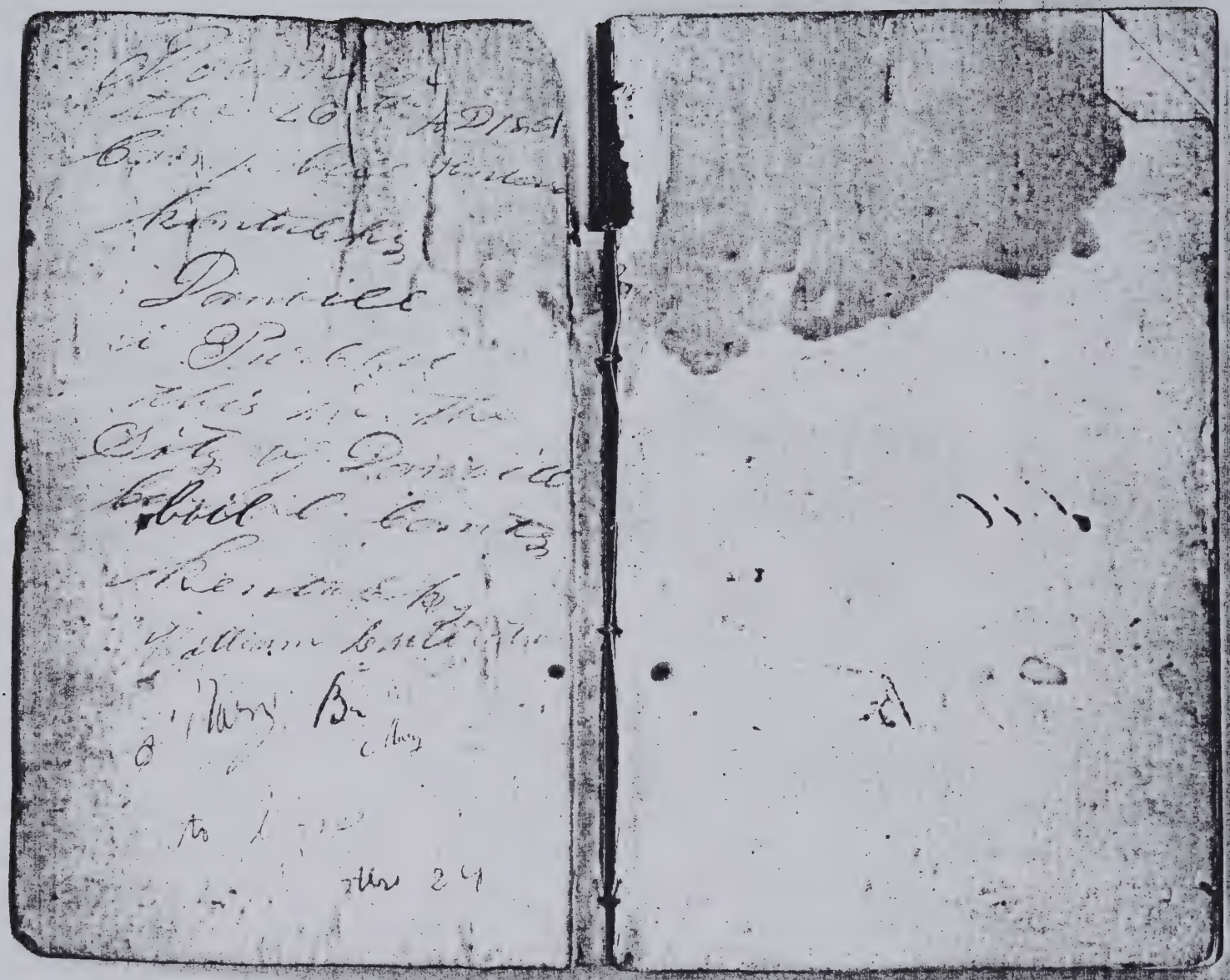
Diary



This is the front cover.

William
Culbertson
38th Redgment
Company H
Cap Stough



This is on the inside of the front cover.

November
the 26th AD 1861
Camp Bill Anderson
Kentucky
Danvill
i purched
this in the
Sity of Danvill
boil county
kentucky
William Culbertson
Mary
Mary
to -------- ------

Mr William Culbertson
is in the 38 regiment
in Company Ph the
14th Army Corps
Department of the
Cumbland tenass

Mr William Culbertson
is in the 38 regiment
on Company H the
14th Army Corps
Department of the
Curbland tenass

Defiance
Camp trimble O
September the 5th 1861

Williams Comty Ohio
Pulaskey September 18th HD 1861
William Culbertson
went in to the armey
in Point the Compney
that W Stough was
a giting up at pulaskey
he was a lebtel for
Capten at the Jumen
~~[illegible]~~ reforme Church and
that Day wee had a
big Diner in pulaskey
after the Diner the Hatzes
presented the flag of
liberty and truth after
whitch the frends went
home and a grate
Menny of the Soldiers stare
with the Sitzens that
Night till Morning

Defience

Camp Trimbell

September the 5AD 1861

Williams County, Ohio

Pulaskey September 4th AD 1861

William Culbertson went in to the armey i joind the compney that Wm Stough was a giting up at pulasky he was a secten for Capten at the Jurmen reforme Church and that Day wee had a big Diner in pulaskey after the Diner the Haiyes? presented the flag of liberty and truth after whitch the frends went home and a grate meny of the soldiers staid with the sitizens that Night till Morning

William Culbertson went into the army. I joined the company that William Stough was getting up at Pulaski (Ohio). He was a sexton for Captain at the German Reformed Church and that day we had a big dinner in Pulaski. After the dinner the Hayes? presented the flag of liberty and truth after which the friends went home and a great many of the soldiers stayed with the citizens that night until morning.

November the 5th 1861
in the Morning of the 5
wee all gethert at
pulaskey and left fore
Defiend there was 24
Wagons to hall us Down
and when wee went
thrue town wee wer
arbortet by the Cornel
wee enbanpet in the
fare ground a weeke
wher the friends stait
with us all dight
6 the friends went
home and left there
friends to fight fore
there Cuntry the same
Day wee wer on Drill
i took Sibkon Mtg

Stark Stomach
a bout Down i was
Consiterbet beter by
~~[illegible]~~ dight and the 8th sep
wee wer all Marbhet to
town to the raboote
Depot wher there was
a Compney that was
going to toledo to Join
the 14th relgment
~~[illegible]~~ after they got a bort wee
wer Marbhet babk in
to Camp a gain on the 8
wee wer all Marbhet
thrue town a Crore
the river to a grove
wher wee all hat
the plether of listning
to a Surment after
whitbh wee wer

November the 5th AD 1861 in the Morning of the 5 wee all getherd at pulaskey and left for Defience there was 24 wagins to hall us Down and when wee went thrue town wee wer ascorted by the curnel wee encamped in the fare ground a weeke wher the friends staid with us all Night 6 the friends went home and left there friends to fight fore there cuntry the same Day wee wer on Drill i took sick on mg

November (he meant Sept.) the 5th, 1861 AD. In the morning of the 5th, we all gathered at Pulaski and left for Defiance (Ohio). There were 24 wagons to haul us down and when we went through town we were escorted by the Colonel. We encamped in the Fair ground a week where the friends stayed with us all night. 6 The friends went home and left their friends to fight for their country. The same day we were on drill. I took sick in the morning.

Suarh Stomach

a bout Noon i was considerbel beter by Night and the 7th of Sep we wer all marched to town to the ralrode Depot wher there was a Compney that was going to toledo to join the 16th redgment after they got a bord wee wer marched back in to Camp a gain on the 8th wee wer all marched thrue town a crose the river to a grove wher wee all had the plether of listning to a Surmend after whitch wee wer

(He was sick with a) sour stomach about noon. I was considerably better by night and the 7th of September meant we were all marched to town to the railroad depot where there was a Company that was going to Toledo to join the 16th regiment. After they got aboard, we were marched back to camp again. On the 8th we were all marched through town across the river to a grove where we all had the pleasure of listening to a sermon after which we were

Dosmber 9 i woos on
Drill and on the 10
i wrote a leter Hom
P.M. wee wer Mustert
in to the unitetsasts
Surves fore the turn
of 3 years or sooner
Disbharget and it
raint very Mutbh
that After Dewn 11
wee wer on Drill
the 12 we wer all
Marbhet to the
regler Camp and got
our uniformes and
then i Started home
i got home a bout
Dark after whitbh
i took Super

on the 13 i went
to See Mary in the
Morning and then
returnt to henryes
and in the afternoon
i took Mary to Down
to the Swale and Stait
all Night wee Stait
at Andrew Culeyes
14 wee went bakh
to pulaskey and stoped
at bryan a lett while on
our way home and got
a few things wee
got home a bout 20 bbbh P.M.
~~and i Stait with the~~
15th the Capten
preabhet his farewell
Adress there woos

November 9 i was on Drill and on the 10 i wrote a leter AM PM wee wer musterd in to the unitets sts surves fore the term of 3 years or sooner Discharged and it raind very mutch that after noon 11 wee wer on Drill the 12 we wer all Marched to the regler camp and got our uniforms and then i started home i got home a bout Dark after whitch i took super

November 9 (he again meant September 9), I was on drill and on the 10 (th) I wrote a letter in the A.M. In the P.M. we were mustered in to the United States Service for the term of 3 years or sooner discharged. It rained very much that afternoon. 11 we were on drill. The 12 (th) we were all marched to the regular camp and got our uniforms. And then I started home. I got home about dark after which I took supper.

on the 13 i went to see Mary in the morning and then returnd to henryes and in the afternoon i took Mary Down to the Servace? and staid all Night wee staid at Andrew Culeyes 16 wee went back to pulaskey and stoped at bryan a litl while on our way home and got a few things wee got home a bout 3 o clock P M 15th the Capten preached his farewell ADress there was

On the 13 (th) I went to see Mary in the morning and then returned to Henry's. And in the afternoon I took Mary down to the service? and stayed all night. We stayed at Andrew Cooley's. 16. We went back to Pulaski and stopped at Bryan a little while on our way home and got a few things. We got home about 3 o'clock P.M. (The) 15th the Captain preached his farewell Address. There was

a grate Many pepal
there My Self and
Mary went to Susan
and took Super and
then wee went home
16th i bit farwell
i the folks and the
friends whitbh i
left bee hind Mee
to weepe fore Mee
dot doing wether they
ever will See mee
a gain or dot wee
Startel fore Camp
trimbel and got ~~[illegible]~~
there Pdt and
then wee hat
Dress parate

17 Hm it raint
Pdt wee wer on
Dress parate
18 wee wer on
batalion Drill
Pdt wee wer on Dress
parate
19 wee wer on Drill
all Day and i woos
purty tiert
20 i woos on Drill
till Noon and in
the afternoon i
went to Town and
hat My profile
taken and sent it
home with Susan
Markell

a grate meny pepal there My Self and Mary went to Susun and took Super and then wee went home 16th i bid farwell i the folks and the friends whitch i left bee hind Ma to weepe fore Mee not noing wether they ever will see mee a gain or not wee started fore Camp trimbel and got there PM and then wee had Dress parade

a great many people there. My self and Mary went to Susan (s) and took supper and then we went home. 16th. I bid farewell (to) the folks and the friends which I left behind, Ma to weep for me, not knowing whether they ever will see me again or not. We started for Camp Trimbel and got there (in the) P.M. and then we had a dress parade.

17 AM it raind PM wee wer on Dress parade 18 wee wer on batalion Dril PM wee wer on Dress parade 19 wee wer on Dril all Day and i was purty tierd 20 i was on Drill till newn and in the afternoon i went to town and had My profile taken and sent it home with Susan Markell

17th A.M. it rained. (In the) P.M. we were on dress parade. Nov. 18 we were on battalion drill (in the) P.M. we had a dress parade. 19 We were on drill all day and I was pretty tired. I was on Drill until Noon and in the afternoon I went to town and had my profile taken and sent it home with Susan Markell.

September 21

21 ~~Hall wee was on Drill P~~

21 Hall wee was on Drill Pall went to town the hole ratgment was in town on a bind of a spree and in the evening wee Marbhel bab k in order Sunday 22 wee lait a round in our tents Pal wee hat prebhing in Camp and the hole ratgment was Coll to gether a

September 1861

23 wee was giting rdy to leave a Sunday Night there was a grate Meny came to see us Start i Dit Not Drill that Day i was with My relation all Day that came to see us and left Mee with there harts full of Sorow and grief in the evening i helpet to too sum Cooing fore the Next Day to eate on the way to Camp Denison

September 21

21 AM wee was on Drill PM went to town the hole redgment was in town on a Cind of a spree and in the evening wee Marched back in order Sunday 22 AM wee laid a round in our tents PM wee had preaching in Camp and the hole redgment was Cald to gether a

September 21

A.M. We were on drill. P.M. went to town. The whole regiment was in town on a kind of spree and in the evening we marched back in order. Sunday, (the) 22 A.M. we laid around in our tents. P.M. we had preaching in camp and the whole regiment was called together.

September 1861

23 wee was giting rdy to leave u Sunday Night there was a grate Meny came to see us Start i Did Not Drill that Day i was with My relations all Day that Came to see us and left mee with there harts full of Sorow and grief in the evening i helped to doo sum cooking fore the Next Day to eate on the way to Camp Denison

September 1861

We were getting ready to leave on Sunday night. There was a great many (people who) came to see us and left me with their hearts full of sorrow and grief. In the evening I helped to do some cooking for the next day, to eat on the way to Camp Dennison.

Sep 24th A D 1861

24 Hm we struck
tents after the tents
was struck we formed
in line after that
we went back to our
places a gain and a bout
20 block we marched
to the Deepo and got
on the cars and we
landed in toleto and
there we exchanged
cars and went to
grafton and exchanged
there from there to
Salem & Shel
25 we went thru
Shelby & Crestline &
gation and Columbus

and to camp Dewiro
and then we was
marched to our quarters
26 i was corpsel of
the guard
27 we received our
arms i Did not
Drill this Day fore
my feete wer so sore
i bolent the 15 and
the 21 ~~landed here~~ ohio ratgments
landed here
28 i was un well
not abel to ~~[illegible]~~ too duty
29 Sunday i we lait
a round in our houses
30 i was on Drill all
Day and i felt pretty
tiert

Sept 24th AD 1861

24 AM wee struck tents after the tents was struck we form in line after that wee went back to our places a gain and a bout 2 o clock wee marched to the Deepo and got on the cars and wee landed in toledo and there wee exchanged cars and went to Grafton and exchanged there from there to Salem 25 wee went thrue Shelby & Crestline & Galion and Columbus

Sept. 24th 1861 A.D.

24 A.M. we stuck tents. After the tents were struck we form(ed) in line. After that we went back to our places again and about 2 o'clock we marched to the depot and got on the cars and we landed in Toledo and there we exchanged cars and went to Grafton and exchanged there, from there to Salem (West Salem, I presume). (Nov.) 25 we went through Shelby and Crestline and Galion and Columbus.

and to Camp Denison and ther wee was marched to our quarters 26 i was Corperel of the guard 27 wee received our Arms i did not Drill this Day fore my feete wer so sore i codent the 15 and the 21 Ohio redgments landed here 28 i was un well not abel to doo duty 29 sunday i wee laid a round in our houses 30 i was on Drill all Day and i felt purty tierd

and to Camp Dennison and there we were marched to our quarters. 26 I was Corporal of the Guard 27 We received our arms. I did not drill this day fore (because) my feet were so sore I couldn't. The 15 and 21 Ohio Regiments landed here. 28 I was unwell, not able to do duty. 29 Sunday, we laid around in our houses. 30 I was on drill all day and I felt pretty tired.

October the 1 1861
Camp Denison ohio

1 we received our
Catredgs in the
After Denon we
was prabtison
a Manel of arms
i Dit dot feel
very well that
Night we got orders
to leve
2 we left Camp
Denison by 7 oblock
we took the cars
to Cinbinati and
there we broset
the ohio on a fery
boat and landed in
Covington Kentubky

we Marched thru
town to the r r
and stoped to rest
the Sitsens brought
us sum provision we
stoped a bout 3 ours
And then we
took the cars and
we had the plether
of riding in Catel
cars when Night
came we was tiere and
we laid every whitch
way to rest in the
Night we broset a
small dreame and
the cars stoped on
the bridge and there
was a boy bell thrue

October the 1st 1861

Camp Denison Ohio

1 wee reseived our catredges in the After Noon wee was practison a manel of arms i Did not feel very well that night wee got orders to leve 2 wee left Camp Denison by 7 o clock wee took the cars to Cincinati and there wee crosed the Ohio on a fery boat and landed in Covington kentucky

October the 1st 1861

Camp Dennison Ohio

1 We received our cartridges in the afternoon. We were practicing a manual of arms. I did not feel very well that night. We got orders to leave. 2 We left Camp Dennison by 7 o'clock. We took the cars to Cincinnati and there we crossed the Ohio on a ferry boat and landed in Covington, Kentucky.

wee marched thrue town to the r r and stoped to rest the sitzens brought us sum provision wee stoped a bout 3 ours and then wee took the cars and wee had the plether of riding in catel cars when night came wee was tierd and wee laid everywhitch way to rest in the night we crosed a small streame and the cars stoped on the bridge and there was a boy fell thru

We marched through town to the railroad and stopped to rest. The citizens brought us some provisions. We stopped about 3 hours and then we took the cars and we had the pleasure of riding in cattle cars. When night came we were tired and we laid every which way to rest in the night. We crossed a small stream and the cars stopped on the bridge and there a boy (who) fell through

the brilg and
fell a bout 15ter fete
he was not hurt
he lit on his feete
and got a good Sokem
the same night there
was one of ~~sp~~ sapter
Stough boyes kill
by falling thrue a
bridge the Cars
Stoped over a hize
bridge it was said
it was 40 feet high
he fell on rock
and it Smashed his
purty but he owely
lived a few ours
his Dane is
William Smith

from Pianere
this hapend 11 at Paris
3 the wee landed at
lexington by Daylight
then wee went to
Dibbelsville and there
wee encamped wee
was marched thrue town
into a field and there
wee stacked arms in
the after down wee
pitched our tents
after that wee lait
Down to rest
4th we wer all
Mustered in to swoes
a gain after that
the Mustring ofiber
Drill us

the bridge and fell a bout 15ten fete he was not hurt he lit on his feete and got a good soken the same night there was on of saxten Stough boyes kild by falling thrue a bridge the cars stoped ober a hiye bridge it was said it was 40 feet high he fell on rocks and it smashed him purty bad he onely lived a few ours his Name is William Smith

the bridge and fell about fifteen feet. He was not hurt. He lit on his feet and got a good soaking. The same night there was one of Sexton Stough's boys killed by falling through a bridge. The cars stopped over a high bridge. It was said it was 40 feet high. He fell on rocks and it smashed him pretty bad. He only lived a few hours. His name is William Smith

from Pianere this hapend at Paris ky 3 wee landed at lexington by Daylight then wee went to Nickersvill and then wee encamped wee was marched thrue town wee stacked arms in the after newn wee pitched our tents after that wee laid Downto rest 4th we wer all musterd in to surves a gain after that the mustring oficer drill us

from Pioneer (Ohio). This happened at Paris, Kentucky. 3 We landed at Lexington by daylight. Then we went to Nickolsville and then we encamped. We were marched through town. We stacked arms in the afternoon. We pitched our tents. After that we laid down to rest. (The) 4th we were all mustered in to service again. After that the mustering officer drilled us.

P.M. wee was on
Dress parade i was
very un well fore
5 or 6 Dayes
the 5th i Dilent Drill
eng i was taken
Melisn the 6th ob
H.M. wee lait in on
our tents, P.M. went
to frebbing in camp
and was on Dress
parade
7 i was on Drill
Hell Day.
the 8th wee was on
Drill all Day
9 wee went out
in the Country a
bout 2 Miles.
P.M. wee was.

on Baptalion Drill
10 wee was on Drill
and wrote a leter
11 it raint H.M.
i was to town and
got sum writing
paper P.M. wee
Moved our camp a
bout ½ a Mile father
South
12th wee was on a
bout Drill the hole
ratgment and there
was sum of the
boyes bart Most to
Deth they that that
wee was going in to
a batel the all
burnel put us thrue

PM wee was in Dress parade i was very un well fore 5 or 6 dayes the 5th i dident Drill eny i was taken Medisen the 6th AM wee laid in our tents PM. went to preching in camp and was on Dress parade 7 i was on Drill all day the 8th wee wason Drill all Day 9 wee went out in the cuntry a bout 2 miles PM wee was

P.M. We were in dress parade. I was very unwell for 5 or 6 days. The 5th I didn't drill any. I was taking medicine the 6th. A. M. We laid in our tents. P. M. (I) went to preaching in (the) camp and was on dress parade. 7 I was on drill all day the 8th we were on drill all day. 9 We went out in the country about 2 miles. P. M. we were

on baytalion Drill 10 we was on drill and wrote a leter 11 it raind AM i was to town and got sum writing paper P.M. wee moved our camp a bout a mile futhur south 12th wee was on a bout Drill the hole radgment and there was sum of theboyes cart Most to Deth they that thout wee was going in to a batel the old Curnel put us thrue

on battalion drill. 10 We were on drill and wrote a letter. 11 It rained A.M. I went to town and got some writing paper. P.M. We moved our camp about a mile further south. 12th We were on about drill (the whole regiment) and there were some of the boys scared most to death, they that thought we were going into a battle, the old Colonel put us through. (the way the Colonel was putting them through the drills)

13 a Sunday i wrote
sum leters and
went to prebhing
in Camp
14 Hm we was on Camping
Drill P M we was
on batalion Drill
15 and 16 and 17 we
was on Drill every
Day 18th i was
kabh and a bout
5 o blobh we got orters
to Marbh and a bout
8 o blobh we started for
Dibkrobeson we got there
a bout 2 o bobh that
Night i was purty
bally Cripels in My
feete

we Marbhed
15 Miles that Night
we was to tiert
to pitb all of our
tents 19th and 20th we
we rested and wrote
leters
21 we left Dibkrobison
a bout 11 o blobh and
we went three
Lanbarter and marbhed
with in 3 Miles of
brabarbhed we
got there a bout
9 o blobh in the night
and then we pitbhed
tents fore the Night
22 we Marbhed 13 Miles
this Day

13 a Sunday i wrote sum leters and went to preching in camp 14 AM wee was on company Drill PM wee was on batalion Drill 15 and 16 and 17 wee was on Drill every day 18th i was sick? and a bout 5 o clock wee got orders to march and a bout 8 o clock wee started for Dickrobeson wee got there about 2 o'clock that night i was purty badly cripled in my feete

13 (On) Sunday I wrote some letters and went to preaching in camp. 14 A.M, we were on company drill. P.M., we were on battalion drill. 15 and 16 and 17, we were on drill every day. 18th, I was sick? and about 5 o'clock we got orders to march and about 8 o'clock we started for Dickrobeson. We got there about 2 o'clock that night. I was pretty badly crippled in my feet.

wee marched 15 Miles that night wee was to tierd to pitc all of our tents 19th and 20th wee rested and wrote leters 21 we left Dickrobisa a bout 11 o clock and wee went thrue Lancaster and marched with in 3 miles of Crabapel? wee got there a bout 9 o clock in the night and ther wee pitched tents fore the night we marched 18 miles this day

We marched 15 miles. That night we were too tired to pitch all of our tents. 19th and 20th, we rested and wrote letters. 21 We left Dickrobeson about 11 o'clock and we went through Lancaster and marched within 3 miles of Crabapel (Could he mean Crab Orchard?In an account in the newspaper it said Crab Orchard and it was close to where they were) We got there about 9 o'clock in the night and there we pitched tents for the night. We marched 18 miles this day.

obtober 22th 1861
we woos on the Mart
a gain and wee went
thrue brabapel a bout
10 o bobk and there
wee woos haultet
and wee took 1 Dayes
rations and then
wee went on a forbe
Marbh we Marbhed
15th Miles and then
wee haultet fore the
Night and a bout
10 o blobk it bomensel
to rain and wee
hat to take it
23 wee woos on the
Marbh a gain for
willebat Mounten

wee got there a bout
12 o blobk and then wee
watet fore our teems
till evening and then
wee pitbhet tents
24 wee went to the
batel ground and see
wher the Del woos
berzet and ther wee
returnt babh to camp
and i wrote Sum leters
25 i Don Sum Warking
26 i woos un well
all Day i woos dot
on tuty
27 i wrote 2 leters
and went to prebhing
i hat a very bat bolt

October 22th 1861 we was on the march a gain and wee went thrue Crabapel? a bout 10 o clock and there wee was haulted and wee took 1 dayes rations and then wee went on a forced march we marched 15ten miles and then wee haulted forethe night and a bout 10 o clock it comensed to rain and wee had to take it 23 wee was on the march a gain for Wildcat Mounten

October 22nd, 1861 We were on the march again and we went through Crabapel (Crab Orchard) about 10 o'clock and there we were halted and we took 1 day's rations and then we went on a forced march. We marched fifteen miles and then we halted for the night and about 10 o'clock, it commenced to rain and we had to take it. 23 We were on the march again for Wildcat Mountain.

wee got there a bout 12 o clock and then wee wated fore our teems till evening and then wee pitched tents 24 wee went to the batel ground and see wher the ded was beryed and then wee returnd back to camp and i wrote sum leters 25 i don summarching 26 i was un well all day i was not on duty 27 i wrote 2 leters and went to preaching i had a very bad cold

We got there about 12 o'clock and then we waited for our teams until evening and then we pitched tents. 24 We went to the battle ground and saw where the dead were buried and then we returned back to camp and I wrote some letters. 25 I did some marching. 26 I was unwell all day. I was not on duty. 27 I wrote 2 letters and went to preaching. I had a very bad cold.

28 we got orders
to leave and we
started out the march
about 20 clock fore
lunder we marched
10 miles that Day
29 i was in camp
Not Doing any thing
30 i was resting My
Sef
31 i was on Drill
part of the Day we
was purty short
of provisions till
our trane came up
they caugh up with
us the evening

November 1st 1861
i started back to
crab orchard with
the blacksmith forge
to Do horse shoing
and we licent got
a way till the next
Day on Sunday
2d we started and
got to robarted river
and stoped fore the
night
3 ~~we~~ H.M we went
to Mount vernon
and stoped and i
Drove 4 shoes P M
Drove to crabafel
in the night

28 wee got orders to leave and wee started on the march a bout 2 oclock fore london wee marched 10 miles that day 29 i was in camp not doing eny thing 30 i was resting my self 31 i was on Drill part of the day wee was purty short of provisions till our teame came up they caugh up with us th evening

28 We got orders to leave and we started on the march about 2 o'clock for London. We marched 10 miles that day. 29 I was in camp not doing anything. 30 I was resting myself. 31 I was on drill part of the day. We were pretty short of provisions until our team came up. They caught up with us (in) the evening.

November th 1 AD 1861 i started back to crab orderd the blacksmith forge to doo horse shoing and wee didnt git a way til the next day on sunday 2 wee started and got to recartel river wee stoped fore the night 3 A.M wee went to mount vernen and stoped and i drove 9 shoes PM Drove to Crabapel? in the night

November the 1 AD 1861. I started back to Crab. (Could this be an abbreviation for Crabapel/Crab Orchard?) Ordered with the blacksmith forge to do horse shoeing and we didn't get away until the next day. On Sunday 2, we started and got to Recartel River. We stopped for the night. (Nov.) 3, A.M. We went to Mount Vernon and stopped and I drove 9 shoes. P. M., (I) drove to Crabapel (prob. Crab Orchard) in the night.

26

4 H m well Drove
20 New Shoes fore
the arney Pon
Drove back to Mount
vernin the 6
H M Drove 9 shoes
and then Drove to
rabastel river and
Stait all Night
6 H m Drove 4
New shoes fore
the arney and
Drove to Camp
Calbert
7th Don blackmitting
fore the arney at
Camp Calvert

27

November the 7th 1861
8 Don Shoing fore
the arney Drove
20 Shoes at Camp
Calvert
November 9 Don Shoing
fore the arney at
Camp Calvert Drove
8 Shoes
Nov 10 Don horse Shoing
fore the arney Drove
7 Shoes at Camp
Calvert
Nov 11 i was Sick at
Camp Calvert and
it raint all Day
November 12th 1861
Don Shoing fore the
arney at Camp Calvert

4 AM wee drove 26 new shoes fore the armey PM drove back to Mount vernin the 6 AM Drove 9 shoes and then drove to recartel river and staid all night 6 AM drove 4 new shoes fore the armey and drove to camp Calbert 7th Donblacksmithing fore the army at Camp Calvert

4 A.M. I drove 26 new shoes for the army. P. M. (We) drove back to Mount Vernon. The 6 (th) A.M. (I) drove 9 shoes and then drove to Recartel River and stayed all night. 6 A.M. (I) drove 4 new shoes for the army and (we) drove to Camp Calvert. 7th (I) did blacksmithing for the army at Camp Calvert.

November the 7th 1861 8 Don shoing for the armey Drove 20 shoes at Camp Calvert November 9 Don shoing fore the armey at Camp Calvert drove 8 shoes Nov 10 Don horse shoing fore the armey Drove 7 shoes at Camp Calvert Nov. 11 i was sick at Camp Calvert and it raind all day Novem 12th 1861 Don shoing fore the armey at Cam Calvert

November the 7th 1861 8 (We) did shoeing for the army. (I) drove 20 shoes at Camp Calvert. November 9, (I) did shoeing for the army at Camp Calvert. (I) drove 8 shoes. Nov. 10, (I) did horse shoeing for the army. (I) drove 7 shoes at Camp Calvert. Nov. 11, I was sick at Camp Calvert and it rained all day. November 12, 1861, (I) did shoeing for the army at Camp Calvert

Drove 17 ten shoes
and was purty sick
All Day
13 i was purty sick
and was taken Medarm
the 35 got orters to
leave that evening
when they started
destination was fore
Sunersett and while
on the Marbh got
orters to go to ~~brab~~
brabeap i stait
bee hint i was
sick and bolent
Marbh wee onely
had 3 Wagons to
hall them they
left the tents

and wee had to
strike them
14 i lait in my
tent sick in my
tent
15 there was bow
Siterbel Dis Turbery
in Camp that the
Cavelry wot but
us of and wee was
all on end
16 wee Strubh tents
to foler the ratgment
and wee hall the
Comasary things
to town fore the
kentubky ratgment
P.M wee bolent and
Drove to the boat

Drove 17 teen shoes and was purty sick all day 13 i was purty sick and was taken medousin the 35, got orders to leave that evening when they started destinatin was fore Sumersett and while on the march got orders to go to Crabaple i staid bee hind i was sick and cudent march wee onely had 3 wagons to hall them they left the tents

(I) drove seventeen shoes and was pretty sick all day. 13 I was pretty sick and was taking medicine the 35, (we) got orders to leave that evening. When they started, destination was for Somerset and while on the march (we) got orders to go to Crabapple (prob. Crab orchard). I stayed behind. I was sick and couldn't march. We only had 3 wagons to haul them. They left the tents

and wee had to stryke them 16 i laid in my tent sick in my tent 15 there was con Siterbel Dis turbing in cam that the cavelry was cut us of and wee was all on end 16 wee struck tents to foler the redgment and wee hald the comasary things to town fore the ketucky redgment PM wee ladend? and drove to the foot

and we had to strike them. 16 I laid in my tent, sick in my tent. 15 There was considerable disturbance in camp that the cavalry was cutting us off and we were all on end. 16 We struck tents to follow the regiment and we hauled the commissary things to town for the Kentucky regiment. P. M. We ladend? (could this be loaded?) and drove to the foot

of the hill and
there we stated
for Marbling ~~orte~~
orters and a bout
Sunsett we got
orters to on hitch
and Stay till Sunday
Morning
18 we Started
and got to will
bat
19 we went to
Mount vernon
and enbanped fore
the dight
19 we Started
a gain and got
to camp and Don
Shoing fore

the armes
20 we Started
fore Danvill we
Marbled 12 ~~ad~~
Miles and went
thrue Danville
binbal bantz hoy
and enbanped
about 4 o blobk
and i Don Sum
horse Shoing fore
the armes
21 we Started
on the Marbh a
gain nd Marbhed
thrue Danvile
boil bantz hoy
and enbanped

of the hill and there wee wated for marching orders and a bout Sunsett wee orders to un hitch and stay till Sunday morning 17 wee started and got to Wild Cat 18 wee went to Mount Vernen and encamped fore the night 19 wee started a gain and got to camp and done shoing fore

of the hill and there we waited for marching orders and about sunset we (were) ordered to unhitch and stay until Sunday morning. 17 We started and got to Wild Cat. 18 We went to Mount Vernon and encamped for the night. 19 We started again and got to camp and (I) did shoeing for

the armey 20 wee started fore Danvill wee marched 12 miles and went thrue Danvill county ky and en camped a bout 6 o clock and i don some horse shoing for the armey 21 wee started on the march a gain and marched thrue Danvill Boil County ky and encamped

the army. 20 We started for Danville. We marched 12 miles and went through Danville Cincad County, Kentucky and encamped about 6 o'clock and I did some horse shoeing for the army. 21 We started on the march again and marched through Danville, Boyle County, Kentucky and encamped

obolt camp bill
Anderson
22 it raint and stomet
very hart
23 Dom Shoing fore the
armey at camp bill
anderson d'ovenver
24 it snoet and woos
purty cold wee haverd
a roum the fier purty
close November the 25
Dom horse Shoing
fore the armey at
camp bill anderson
25 wee reseivet our
pay wee woos fall
a good while be fore
wee got it we
was

reseivet it at
camp bill anderson
i got $20.00 Dolers
i sent home $20.00
Dolers i expeset it
with capten stoughs
it woos expeset at
Danville H Dems expegs
boil conty heatubbs
26th Dom Shoing fore
the armey at camp
bill anderson and
Tue it raint purty hart
27 wee woos orterd to
Bryke tent to leave
wee woos on the Marbe
by 9 tom it woos a
rang Morning it
cleard of a bout 1 Pm

Cald Camp Bill Anderson 22 it raind and stormd very hard 23 Don Shoing fore the armey at Camp Bill Anderson November 24 it snoed and was purty cold wee hoverd a round the fier purty close November the 25 Don horse shoing fore the armey at Camp bill Anderson 25 wee reseived our pay wee was fold a good while be fore wee got it we

(at a place) called Camp Bill Anderson. 22 It rained and stormed very hard. 23 I did shoeing for the army at Camp Bill Anderson. November 24, it snowed and was pretty cold. We hovered around the fire pretty close. November the 25, (I) did horse shoing for the army at Camp Bill Anderson. 25 We received our pay. We was fold? a good while before we got it.

reseived it with Camp bill Anderson i got $26.00 Dolers i sent home $20.00 Dolers i expresed it with Capten Stoughs it was expresed at Danvill A Dems expresses boil Couty kentucky 26th Don Shoing fore the armey at Camp billAnderson and PM it raind purty hard 27 wee was orderd to Stryke tent to leave wee was on the March by 9 AM it was a raney morning it cleard of a bout 1 PM

(We) received it with Camp Bill Anderson. I got $26.00 (dollars). I sent home$20.00 (dollars). I expressed it with Captain Stough's. It was expressed at Danville, Adam's Express, Boyle County, Kentucky. 26th, (I) did shoeing for the army at Camp Bill Anderson and PM, it rained pretty hard. 27 We were ordered to strike tents to leave. We were on the march by 9 A.M. it was a rainy morning. It cleared off about 1 P.M.

We Marched a bout
13 Miles Towards
lebenon and encamped
on a large ridge
we stale there one
Day 28 it raind
and Stormed all Day
That Night there
came up a Storme
and bloed Down a
grate Many tents it
came. partners blowing
the tent Down that
i was in there now
2. holding it Down
So the saint woolend
got under it
29 we were orled

babb to Danvill
we Started a bout
9 o blabb and got to
Danvill a bout 8 o
we got in to houses
and town halls and
and Stone in the
Corte house it raind
all Day the Sitsens
give us our Supers
we had a plenty to
eate i was Corpral
of the gard that
Night in the morning
i went to a privet
house for my brabkfast
the Sitsens give
us our brabkfast.

Wee Marched a bout 13 Miles to wards lebenon and encamped on a large ridge wee staid there one Day 28 it raind and stormed all Day that Night there came up a Storme and bloed down a grate meny tents it came purtnere bloing the tent down that i was in there wourn? 3 holding it Down so the rain woudend git under it 29 wee wer orderd

We marched about 13 miles towards Lebanon and encamped on a large ridge. We stayed there one day. 28 It rained and stormed all day. That night there came up a storm and (it) blew down a great many tents. It came pretty near blowing the tent down that I was in. There were 3 holding it down so the rain wouldn't get under it. 29 We were ordered

back to Danvill wee started a bout 7 o clock and got to Danvill a bout 5 o wee got in to houses and town halls and and sum in the Corte house it raind all day the sitzens give us our supers wee had a plenty to eate i was corprel of the gard that night in the morning i went to a privet house fore my brackfast the sitzens give us our brackfast

back to Danville. We started about 7 o'clock and got to Danville about 5 o('clock). We got into houses and town halls and some (got) in the Court House. It rained all day, the citizens gave us our suppers. We had plenty to eat. I was corporal of the guard that night. In the morning I went to a private house for my breakfast. The citizens gave us our breakfast.

24 when we left Dan
Danvill we gave the
Sitzens 3 tine 3 Shears
fore there bintres and
respects we left
Danvill a bout a o blabk
fore Stanfort and
there we turnt
South to Somerset
we Marbhet a bout
3 Miles South of Toon
and enbamped in a
big Shet on Sun day
this Day My feete
give out and i
then got on a wagon
and rose a bout 3 Miles
i bot hartley walk
When i got of

December 1 AD 1561
1 Sunday we was
on the Marbh a gain
we Marbhet three
halls gap ebampney
it was the rere guard
of the wagons we
Marbhet 15 to Miles
this Day and we
pitbhet our tents
this night
2 we was on the
Marbh by 6 oblabk
the 17th ohio was
a bet of us that
Morning went a
round us last night
they went a bout
2½ Miles and enbap

A? when wee left Danvill wee gave the sitzens 3 tine? 3 chears fore their cindnes and respects wee left Danville a bout 9 o clock fore Standord and there wee turnd south to sumersett wee marched a bout 3 miles south of town and encamped in a big shed on sum hay this day my feete give out and i then got on a wagon and rode a bout 3 miles i cud hardley walk when i got of

A (M?) when we left Danville, we gave the citizens 3 times 3 cheers (I am guessing this is what this part says. 3 might be the and symbol instead) for their kindness and respects. We left Danville about 9 o'clock for Stanford and there we turned south to Somerset. We marched about 3 miles south of town and encamped in a big shed on some hay. This day my feet gave out and I then got on a wagon and road about 3 miles. I could hardly walk when I got off.

December 1 AD 1861 1 Sunday wee was on the march a gain wee marched thru halls gap company H was the rere guard of the wagons wee marched 15 te Miles this day and wee pitched our tents this night 2 wee was on the march by 6 o clockthe 17th Ohio was a hed of us that Morning went a round us last night they went a bout 2 1/2 miles and encamp

December 1 AD 1861 1 Sunday, we were on the march again. We marched through Halls Gap. Company H was the rear guard of the wagons. We marched fifteen miles this day and we pitched our tents this night. 2 We was on the march by 6 o'clock. The 17th Ohio was ahead of us that morning. (They) went around us last night. They went about 2 1/2 miles and encamp(ed).

when we started
we barblated to run
a round then we
run then to sumer
left and past then
we then had run
then 18 miles and
we marched 6 miles futhe
and we never stoped
to rest when we
was from bumperlen
river 18 miles we
heard the rebel canon
we was on end like
a thousand of bribh
we got in to camp
goggling a bout 4 oblobh
and it sold and
stormed when we

got in camp
and we felt very
bad and tierd the wagons
lilend com in a bout
2 ours after we did
got in to camp when
we got our tents they
wer frose stiff
3 we went on
pibhet to bumberlen
river we wasent
stations till dight
in the morning of the
4 we had sum turkey
fore brabkfast we
went in to camp a
bout 4 oblobh
the 5 we was on
batalion Drill

when wee started wee curchlated to run a round them wee ran then to sumersett and past them wee then had run them 18 miles and wee marched 6 Miles furthe and wee never stoped to rest when wee was from comberland river 18 miles wee

herd the rebel canons wee was on end like a thousand of brick wee got in to camp gogging a bout 6 o clock and it snoed and stormed when wee

When we started we circled to run around them. We ran then to Somerset and past them. We then had run them 18 miles and we marched 6 miles further and we never stopped to rest. When we were from Cumberland river 18 miles, we heard the rebel cannons. We was on end like a thousand of brick. We got in to camp gogging? about 6 o'clock and it snowed and stormed when we

got in camp and wee felt very bad and tierd the wagons didend com in about 2 ours after wee got in to camp when wee got our tents they wer frose stiff 3 wee went in pichet to Cumberlen river wee wasent stationd till night in the morning ofthe 4 wee had sum turkey fore brackfast wee went in to camp a bout 4 o clock the 5 wee was on batalion drill

got in camp and we felt very bad and tired. The wagons didn't come in (till) about 2 hours after we got into camp. When we got our tents, they were froze stiff. 3 We went in picket Cumberland river. We weren't stationed until night. In the morning of the 4(th) we had some turkey for breakfast. We went into camp about 4 o'clock. The 5(th) we were on battalion drill.

the night of the 5th
we retreted back
to Sumer sett we
encamped a bout 2½
miles north of town
camp brately lait
there till morning
with out our tents
the 6 we pitched tents
and i was corpered
of the quart 7
7th i wrote sum leters
and took my ease
the 25 ohio just came
to reinforce us they brot
brout 4 peases of canon
8 Suntay we was taken
our ease till force o
clock we was bolt

in to line of batel
and we was waiting
fore the rebels to come
Suntine and then
we was orted to
Sling Naprabks and
then we marched
to town and that
night we lait
on our arms all
night
9 we was out on
a Squirnesh to
fishen bribk we
marched there and
stabk in 4 ours we
went 12 miles

the night of the 5 wee retreted back to sumer sett wee encamped a bout 2 1/2 miles north of town Camp bradely laid there till morning with out our tents the 6 wee pitched tents and i was corperel of the guard 7th i wrote sum leters and took myease the 35 Ohio just came to renforc us they brout 4 peases of canon 8 Sunday wee was taken our ease till fore o clock wee was cald

the night of the 5(th) we retreated back to Somerset. We encamped about 2 1/2 miles north of town, Camp Bradley. (We) laid there until morning without our tents. The 6(th) we pitched our tents and I was Corporal of the guard. 7th, Iwrote some letters and took my ease. The 35 Ohio just came to reinforce us. They brought 4 pieces of cannon. 8 Sunday, we were taking our ease until 4 o'clock. We were called

in to line of batel and wee was wating fore the rebels to com sometime and then wee was orderd to Sling? Napsaches? and then wee marched to town and that night wee laid on our arms all night 9 wee was out on a squirmish to fishen crick wee marched there and march in 4 ours wee went 12 miles

into line of battle and we were waiting for the rebels to come sometime and then we were ordered to sling knapsacks and then we marched to town and that night we laid on our arms all night. 9 We were out on a skirmish to Fish Creek. We marched there and marched in four hours. We went 12 miles.

10 we Duly ~~intrenchh~~
intrenchments
11 we was on
Drill
12, 13th we wer on Drill
both Dayes and Dress
~~to~~ parade and of
batalion Drill
14 we was on Drill
15 we was to ~~pub~~
prebhing in camp
16. 17 we was on
Compency Drill a gain
17 we was on Dress
parade and we had
the reglations of the
army ret to us
18 we was on Drill
and Cariel our

Napsabhs 2 ours
19 we was on Drill
and a bout 11 obbbh
we ~~wer~~ got orders
to go on a squinelge
we started as soon
as we bolt we
Marbhed a bout 6
Miles to the kentubby
reagment and there
we got a Dayes
ration after that
we started on futher
the by was a heal
of us and we went
on 5 Miles futher
to fish brich and
we stoped a bout
a half a Mill bee

10 wee dug intrenchments 11 wee was on drill 12, 13th wee wer on Dril both dayes and dress parade and batalion Drill 14 wee was on Drill 15 wee was to preaching in camp 16, 17 wee was on Company Drill a gain 17 wee was on Dressparade and wee had the reglations of the armey red to us 18 wee was on Drill and caried our

10 We dug entrenchments. 11 We were on drill. 12, 13th we we were on drill both days and dress parade and battalion drill. 14 We were on drill. 15 we were to preaching in camp. 16, 17 We were on company drill again. 17 We were on dress parade and we had the regulations of the army read to us. 18 We was on drill and carried our

Napsackes 2 ours 19 wee was on Drill and a bout 11 o clock wee got orders to go on a squirmish wee started as soon as wee cold wee marched a bout 6 miles to the kentucky redgment and there wee got a dayes ration after that wee started onfuther the day was a head of us and wee went on 5 miles futher to fish crick and wee stoped a bout a half a mile bee

knapsacks two hours. 19 We were on drill and about 11 o'clock we got orders to go on a skirmish. We started as soon as we could. We marched about 6 miles to the Kentucky regiment and there we got a day's ration. After that we started on further. The day was ahead of us and we went on 5 miles further to Fish Creek and we stopped about a half a mile be-

fore we got there
and we lait Dosom
to rest and we lait
there a bout 2 or
3 ours the front
garts ~~wo~~ that woos
a hel of us seem
the ~~camp~~ rebel
camp fiers and
we got a Dispatch
to go in camp as
~~gu~~ quick as we
bolt we started
Back to camp
and on the role
the Mager got
lost and we came
in to camp on a
Wath role

we had to do
Marbh 5 Miles
both a round
and a bout 2 Miles
from camp the
cavelery pickets
fiert on us the
Vobter and our Chapli
woos a riting a head
of us all and the
picks though it
woos the rebels.
there woos know
body hurt we
got in camp a
in the Morning
a bout 4 o Clock
we Marbhed a
bout 26 Miles

fore we got there and wee laid down to rest and wee laid there a bout 2 or 3 ours the front gards so that was a hed of us seen the camp rebel camp fiers and wee got a dispatch to go in camp as quick as wee cold wee started back to camp and on the

rode the mager got lost and wee came in to camp on a noth rode

fore we got there and we laid down to rest and we laid there about 2 or 3 hours. The front guards that was ahead of us saw the camp rebel fires and we got a dispatch to go in camp as quick as we could. We started back to camp and on the road the Major got lost and we came into camp on another road

wee had to do march 5 miles back a round and a bout 2 miles from camp the cavelery pitched fierd on us the docter and our chaplin was a riding a head of us all and the pichs though it was the rebels there was know body hurt wee got in camp in the morning a bout 4o clock wee marched a bout 26 miles

We had to go march 5 miles further around and about 2 miles from camp the cavalry pickets fired on us. The doctor and our chaplain was riding ahead of us all and the picks thought it was the rebels. There was nobody hurt we got in to camp in morning about 4 o'clock. We marched about 26 miles.

20 we lait and
restet and took a
good sleepe
21 we tug ~~[illegible]~~
intrenbhments ball
rifel pitts
22 it raint all
Day and at dight
it bloet up ball
23 we put flews
in our tents and
it was purty ball
24 we was out
on Drill in the morning
and we got orters
to go on pickets, we
startet a bout 1 6 o blobb
I'll and went a
bout 2 Miles

and we was on
put on tuty
the morning of the
25 we bought 5 0
Chickens and we
hat a bristmas
Diner a bout 2 3
o blobb we startet
fore Camp we
got in Camp a bout
5 o blobb and then
we hat sum
super 26 . 27 . 28
we was on Drill
the 3 Dayes
29 we hat inspebtion
of arms and went
to preabhing

20 wee laid and rested and took a good sleepe 21 wee dug intrenchments cald refel pitts 22 it raind all day and at night it bloed up cold 23 wee put floors in our tents and it was purty cold 24 wee was out on drill in the morning and wee got orders to

go on pickets wee started a bout 1 o clock P. M. and went a bout 2 miles

20 We laid and rested and took a good sleep. 21 We dug entrenchments called rifle pits. 22 It rained all day and at night it blew up cold. 23 We put floors in our tents and it was pretty cold. 24 We were out on drill in the morning and we got order to go on pickets. We started about 1 o'clock P.M. and went about 2 miles

and wee was put on duty the morning of the 25 wee bought 5 chickens and wee had a Christmas Diner a bout 3 o clock wee started fore camp wee got in camp a bout 5 o clock and then wee had sum super 26.27.28 wee was on drill the 3 dayes29 wee had inspection of arms and went to preaching

and we were put on duty. The morning of the 25(th) we bought 5 chickens and we had a Christmas dinner about 3 o'clock. We started for camp. We got in camp about 5 o'clock and then we had some supper. 26.27.28 We were on drill the 3 days. We had inspection of arms and went to preaching.

Ames Market is
here to Day from
up Williams Cont
this evening i
was Corpret of the
Gard in Toson
Garting Comisary
goods
30 Ames Market
left fore home
i was relevet
in the Morning
i was party sick
and the boyes
hat took every thing
out of the tent
and Call everhard
came to see Mee

and tell Mee
to Com in his tent
and sleepe there
i went and took
a sleepe
31 i see was on
Drill i and a others
went out on a
Burmetge the
first lutenent was
with us so
January the 1 1862
January 1 see went and
Discharged our
guns and see
Drill
Dilent eng this day
2 see Drill Caufeny
Drill in the
foreneson

Ames Markel in here to day from Williams Conty this evening i was corprel of gard in town garding comisary goods 31 Ames Markel left fore home i was releived in the morning i was purty sick and the boyes had took every thing out of the tent and Call everhurt came to see mee

Amos Markel in here today from Williams County. This evening I was corporal of the guard in town guarding commissary goods. 31 Amos Markel left for home. I was relieved in the morning. I was pretty sick and the boys had taken everything out of the tent and Cal Everhart came to see me

and told mee to com in his tent and sleepe there i went and took sleepe 31 i wee was on drill i and 4 others went out on a curmeteye? e the first lutenent was with us. January AD 1862 January 1 wee went and discharged our guns and wee didnt drill eny this day 2 wee drill compeny drill in the forenoon

and told me to come in his tent and sleep there. I went and took sleep. 31 We were on drill. I and 4 others went out on a curmedeye?. The first lieutenant was with us. January AD 1862 January 1 we went and discharged our guns and we didn't drill any this day. 2 We drill? company drill the forenoon.

I all wee woos
on fatation
Drill the old
Cornell woos with
us he woos very
well pleased
with us he ~~ar~~ chee
us a bout a Mile
thrive Town and
Drill us
3 wee lait a round
in our tent it ~~raind~~
raind very hart all
dight 4 wee woo sent
on Drill it raind
Sunday the 15 dow
wee lait in our
tents i wrote
leters Pdt

at 1 o Clock
wee woer sent out
on picket it raind
and Stormed very
Mutch wee went
to a Shool houre
wee hat a very
good place 2 stand
at a time i Stot
i trick at 7 Pm
and then i Stot
at 11 in the dight
i Dhert a dois and
it came Closer to Mee
i Set My gon and
hault up to Shoote
and by that time
it Mait a dois

P M wee was on batalian drill the old Cornel was with us he wasvery well pleased with us he marched us a bout a mile thrue town and drill us 3 wee laid a round in our tent it raind very hard all night 4 wee was sent on drill it raind Sunday the 5 AM wee laid in our tents i wrote leters PM

P. M. We were on battalion drill. The old Colonal was with us. He was very well pleased with us. He marched us about a mile through town and drilled us. 3 We laid around in our tent. It rained very hard all night. 4 We were sent on drill. It rained. Sunday the 5(th) A. M. We laid in our tents. I wrote letters PM

at 1 o clock wee wer sent out on picket it raind and stormed very mutch wee went to a skool house wee had a very good plase to stand at a time i stad i trich at 7 PM and then i stad at 11 in the night i hurd a nois and it came closer to mee i set my gun and hauld up to shoote and by that time it maid a nois

At 1 o'clock we were sent out on picket. It rained and stormed very much. We went to a school house. We had a very good place to stand at a time. I stayed (on?) trick at 7 P.M. and then I stayed at 11 in the night. I heard a noise and it came closer to me. I set my gun and hauled up to shoot and by that time it made a noise

ant it was a
hoge i soon Drawed
Down my gun and
it raint ant snoed
6 wee lait in that
Shool house ant
wee came back in
Camp a bout 4 Pm
i Caught a 5 verz
bat Colt ant i
was purty sick with
the Coult
7, wee lait a rain
in our Tents it
raint Most all
Day i write
sum letter
8. there was 6
Compnets went

out of this ratgment
ant the 12 ky
ant a few Compnets
out of the 85
Went out on a
Sloud they went
a bout 12 Miles
ant Stoped fore
the night they
Stoped within 300
hunters part of the
rebel Cavelery in the
Morning our men
Marched on ant came
to the pickets ant
the rebels fiert on
the ky ratgment
it was a heat of
the pert

and it was a hoge i soon drawed down my gun and it raind and snoed 6 wee laid in the skool house and wee came back in camp a bout 11 PM i caught a very bad cold and i was purty sick with the could 7 wee laid a round in our tents it raind most all day i wrote sum leters 8 there was 6 companies went

and it was a hog. I soon drawed down my gun and it rained and snowed. 6 We laid in the school house and we came back in camp about 11 P.M. I caught a very bad cold and I was pretty sick with the cold. 7 We laid around in our tents. It rained most all day. I wrote some letters. 8 There were 6 companies (that) went

out of this redgment and the 12 ky and a few companies out of the 35 went out on a slant they went a bout 12 miles and stoped fore the night they stoped within 300 hundred yard of the rebel cavelry in the morning our men marched on and came to the pickets and the rebels fierd on the ky redgment it was a head of the rest

out of this regiment and the 12 Kentucky and a few companies out of the 35 went out on a scout. They went about 12 miles and stopped for the night. They stopped within 300 hundred yards of the rebel cavalry. In the morning our men marched on and came to the pickets and the rebels fired on the Kentucky regiment and it was ahead of the rest.

the boyes returnt
the fier hiling one
~~hours~~ horse the hors
fell and fell, on
the felers leg and
smashed it and
they sat one in
the heat and soon
him fetched then
both in to camp
they captert 3 guns
and 2 sorts and
a bupel of satels
the boyes came
back in camp
this evening the
Company it wore
out stait in camp

4 wee Ditent Dow
eng thing i start
a round in Samp
~~i~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~
and wrote Sum
leters this Night
hurte brown
Pim Colwell and
Mr Bailey Cam
to viset us.
they came from
williams Cuntz ohio
i felt purty sick
that Day
10th wee worent
on Duty i woos
Dabbing a ~~[illegible]~~
round in camp

the boyes returned the fier kiling one horse the horse fell and fell on the felers leg and smashed it and they sat one in the heat and ---- him fetched them both in to camp they captered 3 guns and 2 sorts and a cupel of rebels the boyes came back in camp this evening the S? compeny H wound out staid in camp

The boys returned the fire killing one horse. The horse fell and fell on the fellows leg and smashed it and they shot one in the seat and wounded him. Fetched them both in to camp. They captured 3 guns and 2 swords and a couple of rebels. The boys came back in camp. The evening the S? Company H wounded out stayed in camp.

9 wee dident doo eny thing i staid a round in camp and wrote sum leters this night kurte brown Jim Colwell and Mr. Culey cam to visit us they came from Williams Couty Ohio i felt pretty sick that day 10th wee werent onn Duty i was ditching a round in camp

9 We didn't do anything. I stayed around in camp and wrote some letters this night. Kurt Brown, Jim Colwell, and Mr. Cooley came to visit us. They came from Williams County, Ohio. I felt pretty sick that day. 10th We weren't on duty. I was ditching around the camp

fore exberbize
ant i worote
Sum leters there
wosent enez Stur
in Camp to Day
11th we wosent om
Duty onely Ditbhing
our Streets ant i wos
Dobhing a rount in
Camp to exerbize
ant wrote a leter
Pill i that i would
take a walk i Startel
out of Camp ant
went to a bout a
half a Mile ant
i Came to a Saw Mill
ant i that i would
go a litel futher

ant i Saw a Cave
ant i went in
i it i Crall in
on my hants ant
kneas a bout 30
feete it ~~was~~ is
under a big bluff
they till Mee
that i wosent
half way in the
Cave if i would
of went in futher
i Coult of Stat
up srate Albert
bart wos in but
he hat a ~~Candle~~ Cantel
but i hatent
there is a run
that runs thrue

fore excersise and i wrote sum leters there werent eny stur in camp to day 11th wee werent on Duty onely ditched our streets and i was marching a round in camp to exercise and wrote a leter PM i thot i would take a walk i started out of camp and went to a bout a half a mile and i came to a saw mill and i thot i would go a litel futher

for excercise and I wrote some letters. There wasn't any stir (possibly he meant there wasn't anything going on) in camp today. 11th We weren't on duty, only ditched our streets and I was marching around in camp to exercise and wrote a letter P.M. I thought I would take a walk. I started out of camp and went to about a half a mile and I came to a saw mill and I thought I would go a little further

and i saw a cave and i went in i it i crald in on my hands and kneas a bout 30 feete it is under a big bluff they tell mee that i wasent half way in the cave if i would of went in futher i could of stod up rite Albert Carl was in but he had a candel but ihadent there is a river than runs thrue

and I saw a cave and I went in it. I crawled in on my hands and knees about 30 feet. It is under a big bluff. They tell me that I wasn't halfway in the cave. If I would of went in further I could of stood upright. Albert Carl was in but he had a candle but I hadn't. There is a river that runs through

unter the ~~bluff~~ bluff
a bout a half a
Mile and that
bluff a forts a gray
Meny Springs after
looking a round
a while i Started
back to Camp
i was in the
Sawmill and the
union Men have
tore it all to
peases the Mill
belongs to a rebel
that is in the
Sothern armey
after looking a
round in the
Mill i Started

back to Camp and
when i got in Camp
the boyes wer giting
dew britches i
got Mee a pare
they are a Shye
blew Coler i
i Dont like the
Coler to Dighi
hand well i am
Seting by the fier
Sisle waiting fore
leters i went
to bet ~~[illegible]~~ ourt and
i Calent Sleepe
eny and i got up
and went to the
fier and ~~[illegible]~~
set up ~~[illegible]~~

under the bluff a bout a half a mile and that bluff a fords a grate meny springs after looking a round a while i started back to camp i was in the sawmill and the union men have tore it all to peases the mill belongs to a rebel that is in the sothern armey after looking a round in the mill i started

under the bluff about half a mile and that bluff affords/ a fords a great many springs. After looking around a while I started back to camp. I was in the sawmill and the union men have torn it all to pieces. The mill belongs to a rebel that is in the army. After looking around in the mill, I started

back to camp and when i got in camp the boyes wer gitting new britches i got mee a pare they are a skye blew coler i dont like the coler to nighi hant well i am seting by the fier sicke wating fore leters i went to bed ourt and i codent sleepe eny and i got up and went to the fier and set up

back to camp and when I got in camp, the boys were getting new britches. I got me a pair. They are a sky blue color. I don't like the color. Tonight (I) hain't well. I am setting by the fire, sick, waiting for letters. I went to bed ourt? and I couldn't sleep any and I got up and went to the fire and set up

till 11 o Clabk and
then i went to
bet a gain but
i Ditent Sleepe Mutbh
Sunday Morning the
12 i Ditent feel Mutbh
beter i Ditent eate
eng brabkfart
and 9 o Clabk wee
hat hat inspebtion
of arms and Dapbabks
and amunition after
that i wrote Sum
leters and this
evening it is a
raining i Now
Cloare this fore
this time and

i Shal Sent
this home i sent
this with hurte
brown to let
My friends to read
it Susan you
Can read this and
then you hant
this to Mary
and let her
read it and
keepe it i
Now Close this
~~Wilbing~~
William Culbertson
Cap Were Somerset
Pulaskey Conts
Kentubky

till 11 o clock and then I went to bed a gain but i dident sleepe mutch Sunday morning the 12 i dident feel eny beter i dident eate eny brackfast and 9 o clock wee had inspection of arms and napsacks and amunition after that i wrote sum leters and this evening it is a raining i now close this fore this time and

till 11 o'clock and then I went to bed again but I didn't sleep much. Sunday morning the 12(th), I didn't feel any better. I didn't eat any breakfast and 9 o'clock we had inspection of arms and knapsacks and ammunition. After that, I wrote some letters and this evening it is raining. I now close this for this time and

i shal send this home i send this with hurte/curte brown to let my frends to read it Susan you Can read this and then you hand this to Mary and let her read it and keepe i now close this William Culbertson Cap Nere Somersett Pulsakey Couty kentucky

I shall send this home. I send this with Kurt Brown to let my friends to read it. Susan, you can read this and then you hand this to Mary and let her read it and keep. I now close this. William Culbertson camped near Somerset, Pulaski County, Kentucky

Januars 1862

13 it is purts bolt
here dow last Dieght
it raint ant snoll
a litel ant frose
i this Day Dont
feel very well
i Ditent rest Mutbh
last Night wee hat
fore Diner to Day
Sum Do dirhet ant
i hat Sum buter
that is Sumthing
More than i have
hat fore a longe
time

wee have
dow lait still
in Camp over a
weeah that wee
hant Drilt eng
ant wee have
bin in this
Camp 5 weeks
ant wee Shal
Stay Sumtime
yet yours can
reat this ant
Mebs you can
take Sum
Satisfaction out
of it i hant
hep it very
partiblier

January 1862 13 it is purty cold here now last night it raind and snoed a litel and frose i this day dont feel very well i dident rest mutch last night wee had fore diner to day sum do bisket and i had sum buter that is sumthing more then i have had fore a longe time

January 1862 13 It is pretty cold here now. Last night, it rained and snowed a little and froze. I, this day don't feel very well. I didn't rest much last night. We had for dinner today some dough biscuits and I had some butter. That is something more than I have had for a long time.

wee have now laid still in camp over a weeak that wee havent drill eny and wee have aben in this camp 5 weeks and wee shall stay sometime yet Youns can read this and meby you can take sum --(a smear is here) satisfaction out of it i havent kep it very particular

We have now laid still in camp over a week, that we haven't drilled any and we have been in this camp 5 weeks and we shall stay sometime yet. You ons (All of you) can read this and maybe you can take some satisfaction out it. I haven't kept it very particular.

[illegible]
from [illegible]
[illegible]
2 [illegible] Sabbs
1 [illegible] mittings

i reseived

from henry

culbertson

2 pare of socks

1 pare of mittens

Septemper 12 1861
Clothing that I
got while in the
armey
12 ore 1 pare of
blabk pants
1 blabk blous
1 hat &
1 pare of Shoes
2 pare of Drawers
2 Shirts
2 pare of Sobks at
camp
trimbel November 24 1861
24 I got ore Pabhet
art camp bill anderson
~~November 1 1861~~
November 1861
reseived 1 over Coat
at camp Calvert

January HD 1862
11 reseived 1 pare
of Shoe blew
pants and reseived
1 blouse
at camp Somerset
i received
i received your book
January the 21 1862

September 12 1861

Clothing that i got while in the armey

12

1 pare of black pants

1 black blouse

1 hat

1 pare of shoes

2 pare of drawers

2 shirts

2 pare of socks rd at

Camp trumbel November 24 1861

24

I got one packet art camp bill Anderson

November 1861

reseived 1 over coat at Camp Culvert

January AD 1862

11

reseived 1 pare of skye blue pants and reseived 1 blouse

At Camp Somerset

i reseived

i reseived yore book

January the 21 1862

November 1861

Money that i reseivel
from the goverment was
while in the armey
Dec 25 Cr by cash $26.00
at Camp bill anderson
boil County kentucky

November 1861
i sent My Money
home i gave it
to the Capten to
express it to henery
i sent $20.00 Dolers
expresel at alems
express ofibre at
Danvill November
25 bought invelops 25
at Danvill

November 1861

William Culbertson
Peter to Henry Stoner
Dec 25 Sent $10.00
Dolers to her in
Cash

November th 25, 1861
i bought $1.00 Dolers
worth of Stamps
and bought 50
cents worth of paper
26 i bought a pare
of boots at Danvill
paid in Cash $3 50
29 one Day book 20
William Culberton
Concured Clabsmithing
No 2, 1861 and worked
until till the 22

November 1861

Money that i reseived from the government ---- while in the armey

Nov 25 -- by Cash $26.00 at Camp bill Anderson boil Couty kentucky

November 1861 i sent my money home i gave it to the Capten to express it to henry i sent $20.00 dolers expresed at adems express apibre at Danvill November 25 bought invelops 25 at Danvill

November 1861 William Culbertson Deter to Henry Stoner Nov 25 Sent $10.00 dolers to her in cash

November the 25 1861 bought $1.00 Dolers worth of Stamps and bought 50 cents worth of paper 26 i bought a pare of boots at Danvill paid in cash 50 19 one day book 20 William Culbertson Comensed blacksmithing No 2, 1861 and worked und till the 22

Benjimem McCafferty
departed this life
febrary the 2 1862
aged 71 years 11 Month 14 days
Jame McCafferty
departed this life
febrary the 12 1862
aged 66 years 1 Month
18 days

Benjimem McCafferty

departed this life

febury the 2 1862

aged 71 years 11 months 14 days

Jane McCafferty

departed this life

februry the 12 1862

aged 66 years 1 month

18 days

January 10 P 1862
bought of the Seteler
5 Sum writing
paper .90

January AD 1862

bought of the Setlers

5 sum writing

paper 90

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

received 2 dollars
in a letter from
Will May the h

William Culbertson

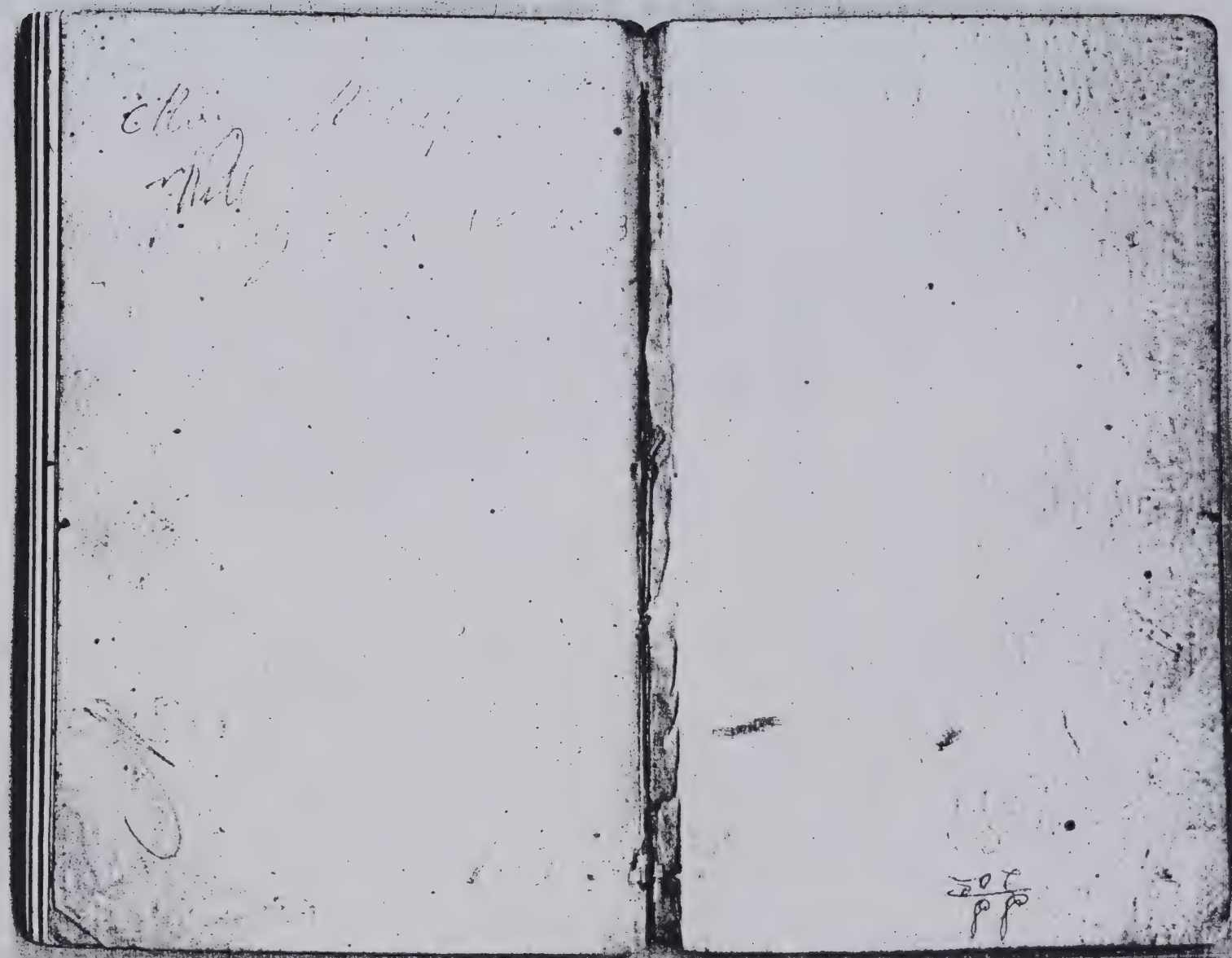
left Pulaski the

5 day of September

1861
recived 2 dollars

in a leter from

Will May the 6



Mary McCafferty

Will

January the 14 1863

These last pages do not offer the original copies

In January the letters i rote to William in 1863 *(After William gave the diary to Mary, she kept track of letters like he did and entered it in his diary)*

January the 1
To Will the 12 1
To Will the 16 1
February 1863
To Will the 20 1
To Will the 1 1
To Will the 15 1
To Will the 24 **1**
March 1863
To Will the 2 1
To Will the 9 1
To Will the 13 1
To Will the 18 1
To Will the 23 1
To Will the 24 1
April the 1 1863
To Will the 3 1
To Will the 10 1
To Will the 19 1
To Will the 26 1
May the 1 1863
To Will the 5 1
To Will the 7 1
To Will the 14 1
To Will the 17 1
To Will the 26 1
To Will the 31 1
June the 1 1863
To Will the 4 1
To Will the 9 1
To Will the 15 1
To Will the 18 1
To Will the 22 1
To Will the 25 1
To Will the 28 1
July the 1 1863
To Will the 14 1
To Will the 10 1
To Will the 20 1

1 September the 10 1
To Will the 14 1
To Will the 22 1
October the 11 1863
To Will the 11 1
To Will the 24 1
To Will the 26 1
November 1 1863
To Will the 1 1
To Will the 8 1
To Will the 19 1
To Will the 24 1
To Will the 30 1
December the 1 1863
To Will the 13 1

To Will the 31 1
To Will the 28 1

To Will the 23 1
To Will the 24 1
William kept track and entered letters he received from Sept. 1861-Jan. 1862
Sept 1861
leters reseived from Mary 1
October 1861
Susan 9 1
from Mary 11 2
Susan 11 1
Susan 17 1
Mary 18 1
from Mary 20 1
Susan 26 1
Mary 27 1
Mary 29 1
November 1861
from Susan 1 1
mary the 6 1
W F & P. J. Culbert 6 1
Susan 7 1
from Mary 9 1
from lonso Jones 9 1
from Mary 13 1
from Mary 19 1
from David Culbert 29 1
December 1861
from Mary 10 1
from Susan 10 1
from Mary 11 1
Susan 11 1
from Mary 13 1
from Susan 17 1
Samuel & Mother 17 1
for Mary 20 1
from Mary 25 1
from Mary 27
from Susan 28
from Samuel 29 1
AD 1862
January the 3
from Mary 3 1
from Susan 4 1
from Mary 8 1

from Susan 9 1
from Mary 9 2

(William's listing of letters he wrote or received)

Ohio
September the 5 1861 leters that i sent and reseivd while in the armey 38 regiment
wrote reseivd
Mary 4
Susan 1
Mother 1
Culbertson 1
Mary McCafferty 2
John konkorse 1
Mary Ma 31 1
October the3
to Mary some 36 11
to Culey 7 1
Susan 9

Mary 10 1
Mary 13 1
Susan 17 1
Helen? kimel 17 1
to Mary 18 1
to Mary 20 1
to Mary 24 1
to Susan 27 1
to Mary 27 1
to Mary 30 1
November 7th 1861
to Mary 7 1
to Susan 9 1
to Mary 10 1
Davd Culbertn 10 1
Muther 14 1
to Mary 19 2
to Mary 22 1
to Mary 26 1
Susan 26 1
December the 3 AD 1861

Mary 3 1
David Culberton 5 1
Susan Culberton 5 1
to Mary 7 1
to Mary 9 1
to Mary 10 1
to Samuel Culbert 10 1
to Susan Culberton 10 1
to Mary 13 1
to Henry 13 1
to Mary 14 1
to Mother 15 1
to David Linderman/
Cinderman 15 1
to Mary 17 1
to Mary 26 1
to Susan 28 1
to Mary 28 1
to Mary 27 1
to Susan 27 1
to Mary 29 1
to Henry 29 1
to Mary 31 1
January 1862
to Mary 3 1
to Susan 3 1
to Samuel 4 1
to Muther 4 1
to Mary 5 1
to Susan 7 1
to Mary 8 1
to Andrew Cooley 9 1
to Mary 10 1
to Susan 12 1
January AD 1862
to Mary 12 1

These are letters that Mary McCafferty received from Will after she received the diary from him.

letters i received from William in 1863

January the 1 1863 August the 1 1863
from Will the 10 1 from Will the 5 1
from Will the 13 1 from Will the 5 1

from Will the 18 1 from Will the 6 1
from Will the 19 1 from Will the 13 1
February 1863 from Will the 18 1
from Will the 3 1 from Will the 24 1
from Will the 8 1 from Will the 28 1
March 1863 from Will the 31 1
from Will 2 **1 September the 1 1863**
from Will 4 1 from Will the 10 1
from Will 13 1 from Will the 14 1
from Will 18 1 from Will the 21 1
from Will 23 1 from Will the 21 1
from Will 27 1 from Will the 24 1
April the 1 1863 October the 11 1863
from Will the 3 1 from Will the 10 1
from Will the 4 1 from Will the 10 1
from Will the 2 1 from Will the 24 1
from Will the 18 1 **November the 1 1863**
from Will the 25 1 from Will the 4 1
May the 1 1863 from Will the 4 1
from Will the 4 1 from Will the 18 1
from Will the 7 1 from Will the 19 1
from Will the 14 1 from Will the 24 1
from Will the 15 1 from Will the 28 1
from Will the 24 1 **December the 1 1863**
from Will the 25 1 from Will the 17 1
from Will the 30 1
June the 1 1863
from Will the 6 1
from Will the 9 1
from Will the 12 1
from Will the 18 1
from Will the 22 1
from Will the 24 1
from Will the 27 1
from Will the 17 1
July the 1 1863
from Will the 20 1
from Will the 20 1
from Will the 21 1
from Will the 22 1
from Will the 22 1
from Will the 24 1

Abbott, Frederick 23
Alexander, Chas. A. 23
Allman, Hamnn C. 24
Anderson, Mayor 4
Ankeny, Adam 23
Ankeny, John 24
Ashcroft, James L. 23
Babcock, John 23
Babcock, Robert 23
Baidler, F. H. 5
Baker, Robert 24
Baker, Samuel 24
Bargoyne, Wilson 9
Barimus?, Jacob S. 24
Baska, Robert 23
Beals, Corp. Ediwn J. 24
Beard, Darius W. 24
Behrie, Andrew 24
Beidler, F. N. 5
Berdan, Col. 15
Berdine, Daniel 23
Berkey, Horotio 24
Betts, Jonathan 24
Bevington, Andrew 22
Bishop, Daniel 23
Bobenmyer, David 23
Boothman, Melvin 24
Bowlin, John W. 23
Bowman, Mary 5
Brace, John 23
Bradley, Col. 9 19
Brandon, Susan 5
Brannan, Alexander 23
Britton, John 24
Brown, Kurt 84 85
Brown, Rev. D. A. J. 4
Bunhur, John 23
Burns, Charles 24
Burt, Lieut. 18
Butler, Charles 24
Cameron, Secretary 16
Canfield, Pomroy 24
Carl, Albert 86 87
Carnahan, Wm. A. 24
Carter, Lieut. Col. 18
Cassell, G. S. 23
Chain, Maggie 5
Choate, Col. 23
Choate, Col. Wm. A. 23
Closson, Josiah M. 24
Coats, Christian 22
Cochrane, Col. 16
Collins, A. C. 23
Colwell, Jim 84 85
Colwell, Orlando 24
Conklin, Barrett E. 24
Cooley, Andrew 36 37 111
Cooley, Mr. 84 85
Cooley, Richard 1
Copeland, George B. 4 5
Copeland, Harry E. 4 5
Copeland, Howard 4 5
Copeland, James O. 4 5
Copeland, Jennie 4 5
Copeland, Maggie 4
Copeland, Mary McCafferty 1 2 4
Copeland, Patterson 4
Copeland, Susannah 4
Copeland, Susanne Wilmetta 1
Copeland, William K. 4 5
Copeland, William King 1 4
Corselius, Peter 24
Crall, D. M. 9
Crosson, Capt. John 24
Culbert (short for Culbertson?), Davi 109 110 111
Culbert (short for Culbertson?), P.J. 109
Culbert (short for Culbertson?), W. F 109
Culbertson 110
Culbertson, Aaron 2
Culbertson, Anna 2
Culbertson, Anna Miley 2
Culbertson, Eliza 2
Culbertson, Henry 2 94 95
Culbertson, John 2

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Culbertson, Mariah 2
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